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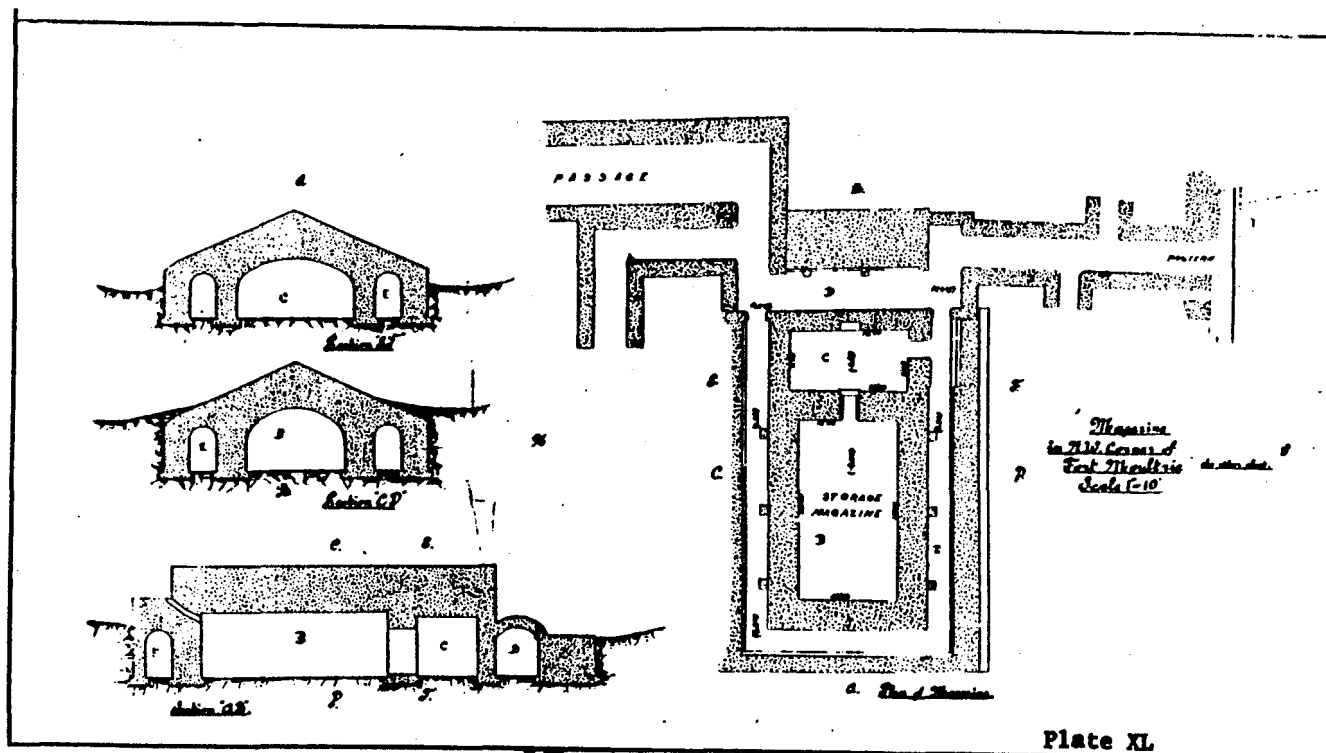
FORT MOULTRIE DRAINFIELD TEST EXCAVATIONS
(SEAC ACC 826)

AND

TRENCHLINE EXCAVATION MONITORING (SEAC ACC 837)

FORT SUMTER AND FORT MOULTRIE NATIONAL MONUMENT

SULLIVANS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA



BY

DAVID M. BREWER

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER
TALLAHASSEE, FL

SEPTEMBER, 1990

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ABSTRACT

A drainfield and pump unit were proposed for installation in the interior of Fort Moultrie to remove standing water from the parade ground after heavy rains. Previous work carried out within the interior of Fort Moultrie during initial investigations by Ehrenhard and Hsu in 1974 and again by Ehrenhard during installation of the original drainfield in 1978 indicated that the presence of intact archeological and historic architectural components were existent within the fort grounds. The pre-construction archeological testing described herein was initiated by the Southeast Archeological Center in response to a development proposal to install a new drainage system within the fort. Five test units were excavated: four 70 x 70 cm units, two of which were adjacent, and one test trench approximately 6 meters long by 50 cm wide. Work was carried out from May 5 through May 12, 1988 under the direction of Robert C. Wilson, who was assisted by the author. Three historic architectural components possibly related to Ft. Moultrie II were uncovered and documented, and a stratigraphic record of construction activities associated with Ft. Moultrie III were revealed. During monitoring of the drainfield installation in July and August, further subsurface architectural features were revealed. Their descriptions and hypothetical functions are also discussed.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The interior of Ft. Moultrie No. 3 has experienced a history of flooding since its construction was completed in 1811. Efforts to solve the problem were initiated as early as 1825, and these consisted of "wooden trunks and drains to carry off the stagnant water" (Bearss 1968:34). This problem continued during each successive occupation of the fort. Subsequent to excavations by the National Park Service in 1974, and reconstruction in 1975, the need for an efficient and modern drainage system within the fort again became apparent. In 1978 the installation of three sump pumps and an associated drain pipe was implemented. This system was inadequate for the necessary drainage of the fort, especially considering that none of the pumps or drainlines underlaid the parade ground, historically known to hold standing water. By 1988, the water retention within the fort had begun to threaten the historic fabric of the fort as well as to detrimentally affect the visitors' experience. To alleviate the impact of standing water, a development package was proposed wherein the ineffective system would be replaced. Wherever possible, the old 1978 trenches would be used in digging the new trenchline. In the case of new areas to be trenched within the fort however, archeological testing was required to determine the existence of any archeological or subsurface features that might be impacted by the construction activities. Previously discovered historic architectural features, observed and noted in 1974 and 1975, were also to be documented and assessed.

The present work was undertaken during the summer of 1989, with the pre-construction testing of areas to be impacted carried out from May 5 - 12 and the monitoring of the drainfield construction done from July 24 - August 25. Special thanks are in order to the staff and personnel at Fort Moultrie for the assistance rendered during the above projects. Don Gronwaldt, Chief of Maintenance was especially helpful in coordinating efforts between construction schedules and archeological requirements. David Ruth, Chief Ranger, Interpretation and Resource Management, contributed significantly by providing historical background, enthusiasm for the preservation of the resources, and coordination of ranger and YCC participation. The support of the administrative staff, Martha Lammey, Betsy Stevens, and Mary Rozier, made the paperwork, phone calls, and communications a pleasure instead of the burden they may have been for a visiting outsider. Thanks also to Don Pfanz, Park Historian, and the supportive rangers Mike Bremer, Michael Allen, and Michelle Krawchuk as well as housemates Kirk Johnston, Barbara Brundage, Bill Justus, and Joe McGill. They made working every day a pleasure. Thanks also to Dave and Billy Richardson, Charles Pinckney, Doug James, and the rest of the Maintenance staff. Superintendent John Tucker, newly arrived during the project, showed a keen interest in things as they developed, and was very helpful, as were the visiting archeologists: David Beard, from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and Pam Timmons, a talented local volunteer; both gave of their free time unselfishly. Final thanks to our own SEAC Staff who assisted: Pete Faust, Chief of SEAC; Bob Wilson, Chief of SEAC Data Base section and my supervisor; Dennis Finch, Data Base, for producing the artifact inventory and computer analysis; and of course, our clerical staff, Wilma Clark and Judy Hatten.

II. PRE-CONSTRUCTION TESTING (SEAC ACCESSION 826)

Introduction

Five test units were placed within the interior of the fort. These included four individual units, the first two of which were adjacent, and a long diagonal trench (See Figure 1). The areas chosen for testing were in areas scheduled for new trenching, except for the diagonal trench, where the 1978 drainline was known to have been dug. It had been earlier surmised that those areas of the brick floor which exhibited "older" style bricks, similar in style and the same size as those observed in the early construction phases of the fort, had been undisturbed since they were first laid down. They had been reported as intact in the 1974 archeological investigations wherein the floor had been first exposed. It later became apparent that most, if not all, of the brick flooring had been lifted, a level bed prepared, and the bricks re-laid, as part of early rehabilitation efforts in the fort (See **Chapter IV, Conclusions, The 1809 - 1811 Brick Floor Level**). Other than the levelling of the prepared base, however, subsurface conditions had been altered very little.

Test Unit 1

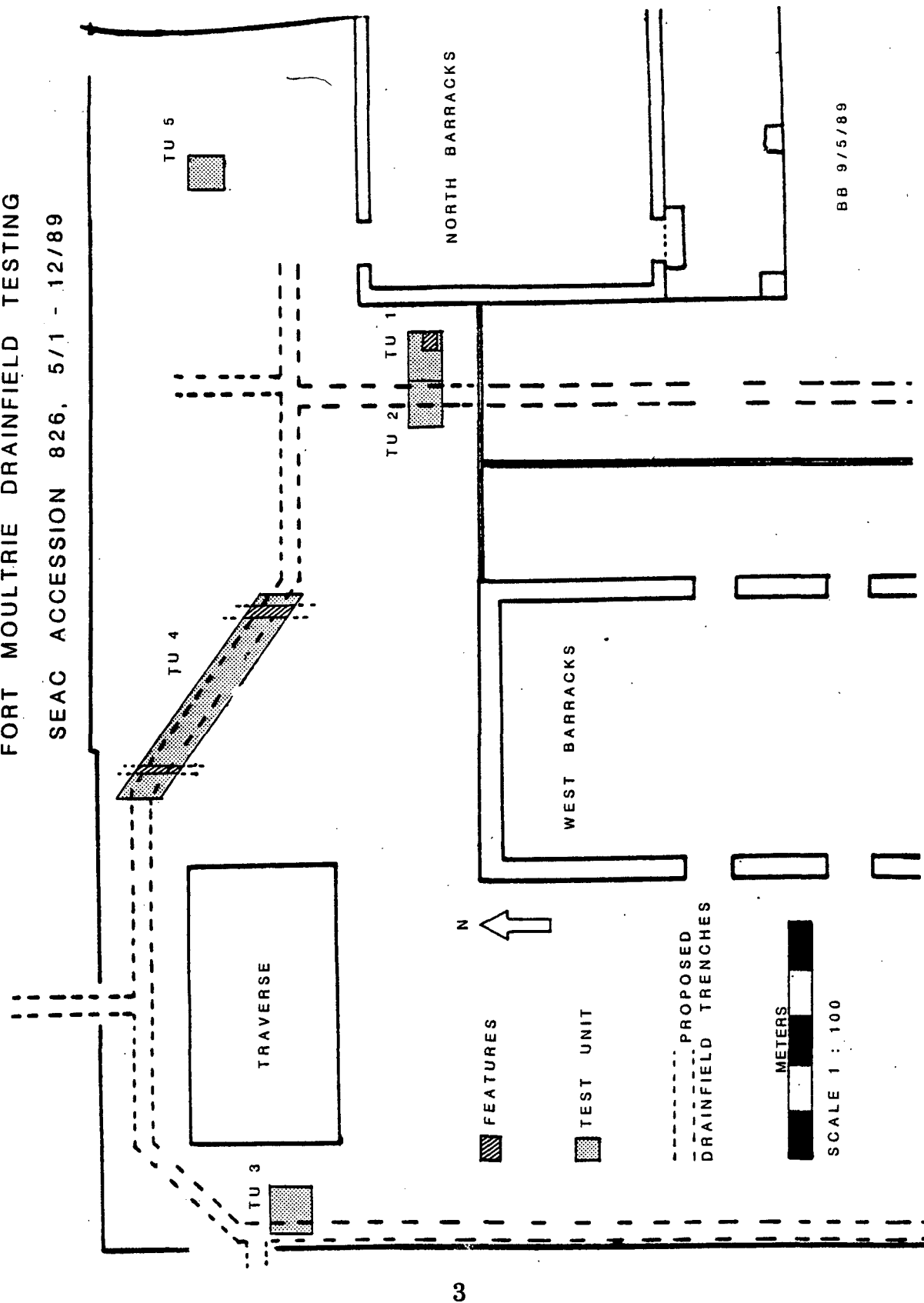
Test Unit 1 was located just west of the west end of the North Barracks exposed remains, with the northeast corner of the unit at 1 meter west of the west wall (i.e., 9 courses of brick wide at 10 cm each, with 1 cm of sand between each course) and 1 m south of the outside edge of the North Barracks foundation wall. Due to the size of the bricks removed, the unit measured 70 cm by 70 cm. In opening the unit, the older style bricks from the 9th through the 14th course from the west edge of the North Barracks' foundation remains wall were removed and numbered so that they could be replaced in their original locations. This was because it was initially believed that the bricks were part of the original Fort Moultrie III parade ground brickwork, laid down in 1809, and every effort was to be made to maintain the original historical integrity. As stated above, this assumption was in error.

The unit was dug in observed strata, or natural zones, and all depth measures were taken from below ground surface (b.g.s), which was the level surface of the brick floor of the interior of the fort (See Figure 2).

Zone 1, immediately below the surface brick, was composed of grey/brown sand fill to a depth of 14 cm in the northwest two-thirds of the unit and from 9 to 13 cm in the southeastern one-third, and yielded a mixture of historic artifacts including glass, metal, and a large sherd of mocha pearlware.

FORT MOULTRIE DRAINFIELD TESTING

SEAC ACCESSION 826, 5/1 - 12/89



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Figure 1. Fort Moultrie Drainfield Testing

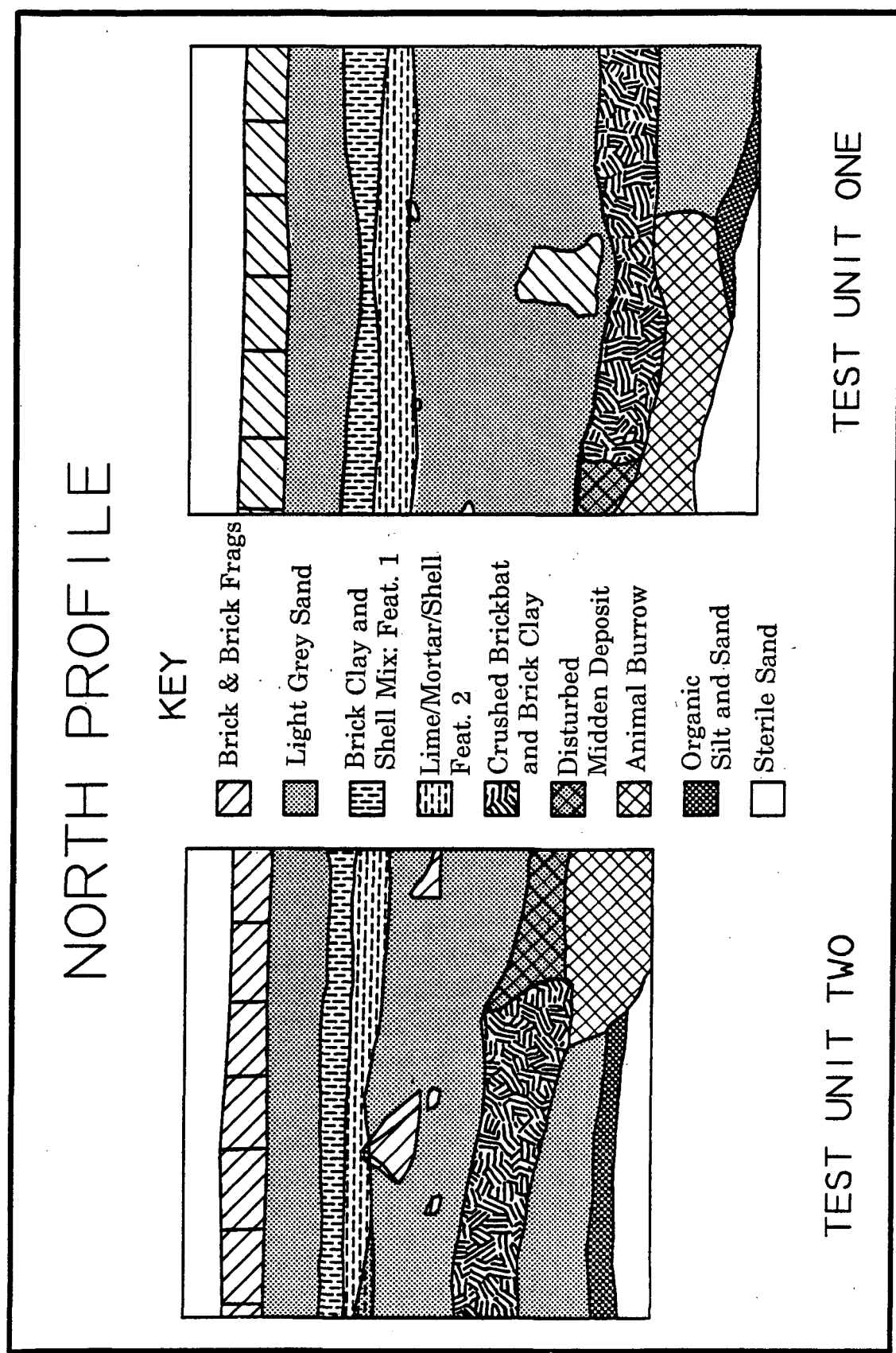


Figure 2. North Profile of Test Unit One and Test Unit Two

Within the southeastern section of the unit, a layer of dense and hard-packed crushed oyster shell encountered at 12-13 cm was designated **Feature 1**. Within this feature were noted a small (4-5 cm) fragment of metal, a piece of charcoal, and some small brick clay fragments. This feature, originally thought to be a prepared mortar floor, became less consolidated below, where it was designated Zone 2.

This Zone 2, which comprised the northwestern two-thirds of the unit and extended from 14 to 18 cm b.g.s., was composed of loose crushed oyster shell throughout with eroded brick clay and shell mixed in, and contained a small amount of charcoal. It became apparent that the above **Feature 1** was not a prepared mortar floor, but was rather, the top layer of a large prepared base, most likely the crushed shell mixture overlaying the former parade ground. This entire prepared base of crushed brickbat/shell mixture, capped with a layer of fine, white and crushed shell (possibly from excessive walking), graded into a brown sand for the two-thirds area of the unit described above to a depth of 19-20 cm.. From within this Zone 2 were recovered a large number of pearlwares, creamware, glass, pipe fragments, etc. It should be noted however, that the source of the shell/brick mixture is unknown, and the fragmentary condition of most of the ceramics would indicate some sort of processing prior to laying down the prepared floor, as even the brick fragments were broken into small pieces. Only harder metal items, such as nails, were uncovered intact, and none were observed in any discernible cultural context other than as fill.

Within Zone 2, in the northwest 1/3 of the unit, a small "humped" area, or rise, approximately 20 cm in diameter, and designated **Feature 2**, was uncovered beginning at 15 cm b.g.s. and extended into both the northeast and southwest quadrants to a depth of 18 cm. This feature, unlike the crushed shell layer described above, was almost solid, chalky in appearance and texture, and could best be described as a white lime mortar. It became flat on the bottom, as if poured. Screened separately, this feature was rich in artifacts, containing fragments of porcelain, pearlwares, creamware, salt-glazed stoneware, and glass. Again, however, these items were mixed within the matrix of the mortar and did not exhibit any cultural association other than as constituents.

As Zone 3, a distinct layer of dark grey/brown sand which began at 19 cm and levelled across the unit by 22 cm, was revealed, another feature was uncovered in the east central portion of the unit, where the above mortar layer, Feature 2, did not extend. Marked by a layer of what appeared to be burnt mortar, it revealed itself to be the corner of a piece of structural fabric, capped by the mortar/shell layer described as Feature 1 above, and obviously burned at one time. This feature was designated **Feature 3**.

This **Feature 3**, first noted at 19.5 cm b.g.s., and uncovered in the exposition of the uppermost surface layer of Zone 3, is significant in that it comes off the west central edge of the north barracks, yet below the ground level of the currently exposed

historic footers interpreted as the 1809 original foundations. It is also interesting to note that its upper surface was coincidental with the uppermost surface of Zone 3 at 19.5 - 20 cm b.g.s., and the bottom of the crushed shell layer, **Feature 2**, immediately capping it.

Within the exposed surface of Zone 3 were noted, in situ, large brick fragments, some iron fragments and staining, and a large fragment of bone along the west edge of **Feature 3**. As Zone 3 was removed, **Feature 3** was discovered to be a brick footer one course wide and two courses deep. It was completely exposed at 31 cm below ground surface and a builder's trench could be outlined around it. As stated above, it was capped with white lime mortar cap which appeared burnt at the top (See Chapter IV, Conclusions, ACC 826, Test Unit 1, Feature 3).

At this point (31 cm b.g.s.) water began to enter Unit 1 from below and it was decided to extend the unit to the west and open another 70 x 70 cm adjacent unit, Test Unit 2. This was in order to determine if there was another brick footer opposing Feature 3 above (i.e., to determine if this were a doorway with opposing door jamb footers), as well as to provide an archeologically-cleared passage for the proposed drainline.

Test Unit 2

Again, the bricks were removed, revealing a grey/brown sand layer (Zone 1). The sand immediately below the bricks appeared to be a featureless, prepared base upon which to lay the bricks. It contained only a pipestem fragment and a small unidentified metal fragment. Below Zone 1, which terminated at 13-14 cm b.g.s., the top of Zone 2 was composed of reddish brick clay, sand, and shell, only 3-4 cm thick, with a darker drag scar running from the southeast corner to the north central section of the unit. As Zone 2 was removed, the top of **Feature 2**, the same white mortar layer exposed in the adjacent Test Unit 1, was uncovered, and extended across the entire unit. The top of this **Feature 2** was uncovered at 16-17 cm b.g.s with a slight (2-3 cm) humped rise in the center.

This crushed shell / white lime mortar **Feature 2**, within Zone 2, was removed and screened separately. It proved also to be rich in artifacts, although again, they appeared to be part of the prepared crushed lime mortar matrix, and it might be noted that, other than the presence of two large mammal bones (cow, Bos taurus) found in situ, within the upper surface of this matrix, the size of the ceramics were all less than 2 cm on the longest side, thus indicating that they had undergone some uniform alteration. Whether this was the result of inadvertent crushing as the result of being walked on (or marched upon), or was due to some processing such as crushing and mixing of the shell-mortar base prior to its being laid down, is yet to be determined. The intact nature of the large yet fragile bones, the even distribution of materials throughout, and the lack of any association between the ceramic sherds

however, would tend to indicate the latter interpretation. Intact samples of this mortar layer were recovered for further examination.

Zone 2 having been removed, the top of Zone 3 at 17-22 cm b.g.s. was composed of shell-flecked dark brown/grey sand having large brick fragments, some small slate and charcoal fragments, and a ceramic sherd and metal fragment in evidence. This zone was taken down to 31 cm, to where it met the floor of the adjoining Test Unit 1. The entire zone was consistent throughout and contained 47 sherds of ceramics, including a single piece of porcelain, some stonewares, pearlwares, creamwares, and earthenware, as well as two fragments of delftware. Again, as in the upper levels, the largest fragment, a fragment of earthenware, was only 2.5 cm on the longest side, and all the others were smaller. As to a possible temporal range, the largest concentration of sherds in this zone was that of 17 fragments of undecorated creamware with a date range of 1762-1820, having a mean ceramic date of 1791. Other ceramic items recovered were 16 fragments of kaolin clay pipes with at least 3 bowls included.

Also recovered from Zone 3 here in Test Unit 2 were 128 faunal fragments with cow, pig, bird, and fish represented. Generally composed of unaltered elements, the bulk of the faunal material was that of undetermined large mammal remains (prob. Bos taurus, or cow), with one fragment exhibiting butchering marks. As most were unaltered, and all were mixed within the provenience, it appears that these remains are that of kitchen refuse (e.g., leftovers from boiled stew remains). The relative homogeneity of the zone would also seem to indicate that the entire zone was re-distributed, or levelled, prior to being capped by the Zone 2 / Feature 2 shell mortar layer above.

Other items of note recovered in this Zone 3 were: a bone button (1.4 cm, or approximately 1/2" in diameter, with a single hole in the center), a lead shot, either musket or pistol ball (1.6 cm, or approximately .625 cal.), and a large amount of metal concretions, mostly nails and remnants, none of which were modern, drawn nails.

From 31 cm b.g.s., which was at this point contiguous with the floor of Test Unit 1 (See Photo 2), the eastern 1/2 of Test Unit 2 (approximately 33-35 cm E-W) was taken down to the next level, Zone 4. This zone was composed of almost-solid red brick clay, either crushed, broken, or melted, and containing broken bricks (brickbat). This level was encountered at 36.5 cm b.g.s. in the SW corner of the 1/2 unit area dug, to 40 cm in the NW corner. Digging in this unit ceased at this point due to an influx of tidally-influenced groundwater encountered at 41 cm below ground surface.

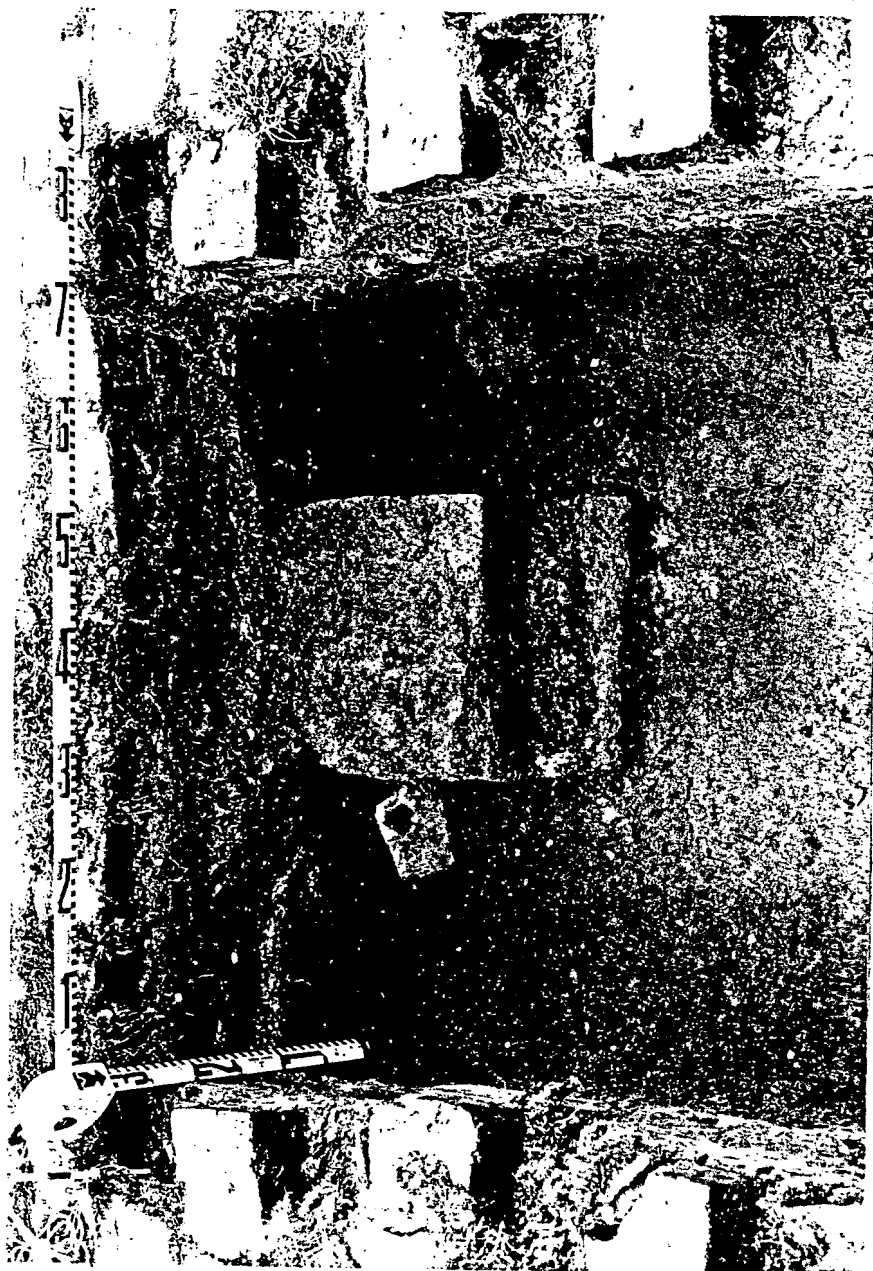


Photo 1. ACC 826, Test Unit 1, Feature 3, Brick Footer off West End of North Barracks, View East.

Test Units 1 and 2

Four days after the above work, Test Units 1 and 2 were continued, after the excavation of Test Units 3 below. The delay was due to the presence of the imposing groundwater, which had to be removed by the introduction of a well-point pump system by the park.

Beginning at Zone 3, the midden section on the west half of Test Unit 2 was taken down to 42 cm where it joined the level of brick clay and rubble previously noted on the east side of the unit. The Zone 3 midden material removed here from Test Unit 2 contained fragments of creamware, pearlware, a kaolin pipe stem and separate bowl, glass, wood fragments, and 25 fragments of unaltered indeterminate mammal bones. Also included was a large metal concretion and a small single-hole bone button (1.1 cm, or approximately 1/2" in diameter). These artifact classes approximate those found within the upper level of the same Zone 3 in the adjacent Unit 1 four days earlier. It might be noted that a single bone button was located in each unit and these are representative of the recorded bone "blank" industry ascribed to the Fort Moultrie I occupation and described by Stanley South (1974:120-121).

The remainder of Zone 3 in the adjoining Test Unit 1 was then taken out to the level of the floor in Test Unit 2, the entire floor across both units sloping from west to east from 35 to 49 cm below ground surface. In Unit 1 the observed builder's trench of the standing brick footer was pedestaled. The builder's trench was noted to be not as compact as the surrounding soil, being composed of grey coarse sand and some loose mortar and shell fill. The bottom of the footer trench sat at approximately 45 cm below ground surface.

The exposed floor, Zone 4, red brick rubble composed of melted brick clay and brickbat, appeared to be cut through in three places, with one being a square cut, or shovel-dug, hole on the south side of the unit, one being circular on the north side, and the last being an irregular cut along the northeast side of the unit adjacent to the brick footer. Prior to the removal of the Zone 4 brick rubble, the builder's trench was removed, leaving the footer still pedestaled (Photo 3). It was observed that the brick rubble of Zone 4 was continuous below the builder's trench and brick footer, therefore predating its construction. The brick footer feature was found to be only 2 courses thick and laid upon a dark brown sand, which in turn lay atop the brick rubble of Zone 4. This Zone 4 rubble was removed across the entire floor of Test Units 1 and 2 and was found to be from 4 - 10 cm thick in various places. Few if any artifacts were collected within this zone. Samples of the brickbat, some of which were glazed on their ends, were kept as samples.

Beneath the brick clay rubble of Zone 4 was a gray/brown mottled sand with root stains. The upper level of this gray/brown sand Zone 5 continued to slope downward from west to east, from a depth of 48 to 59 cm. On the south side of the combined

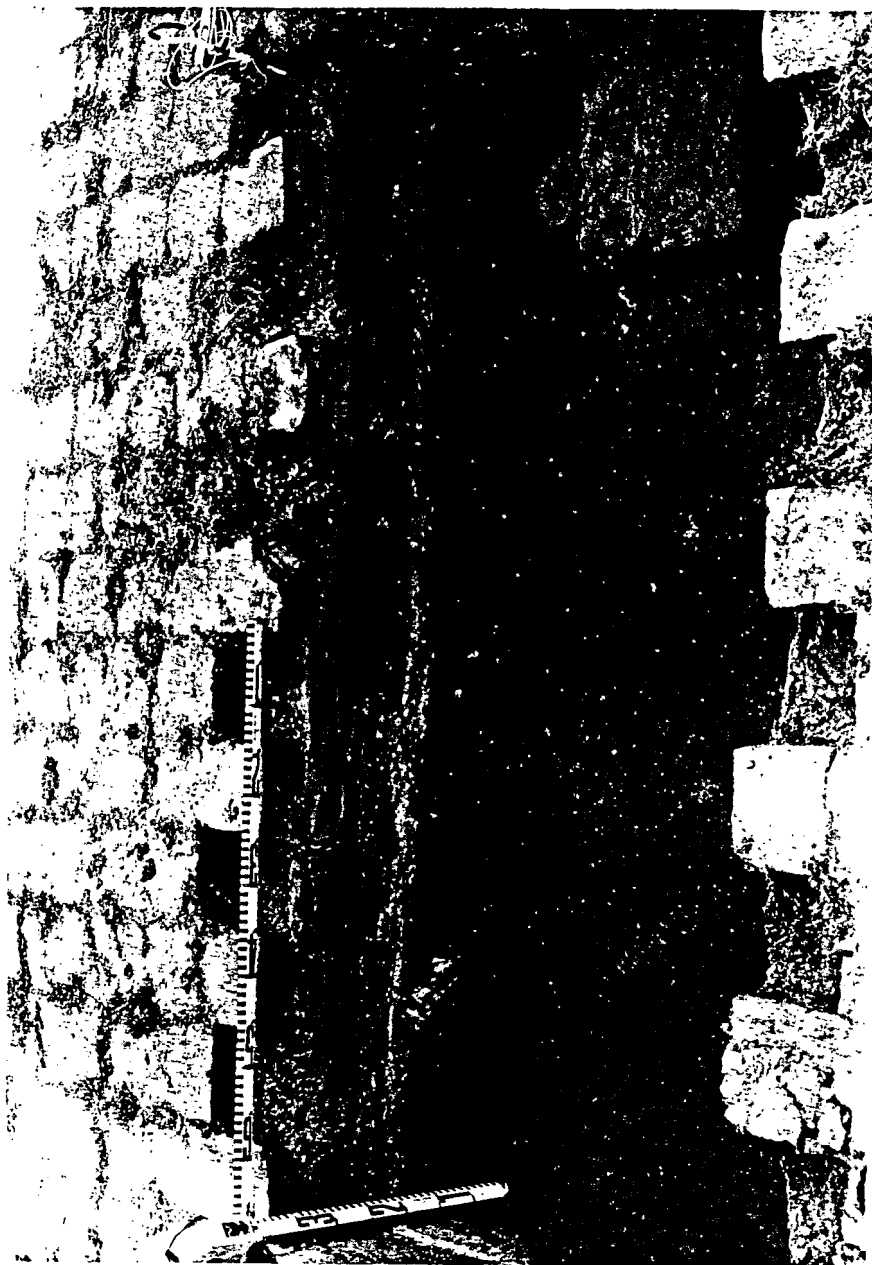


Photo 2. ACC 826, Test Units 1 and 2 at 35 cm b.g.s.
Note Lime/Mortar Layer, Feature 2, View North.

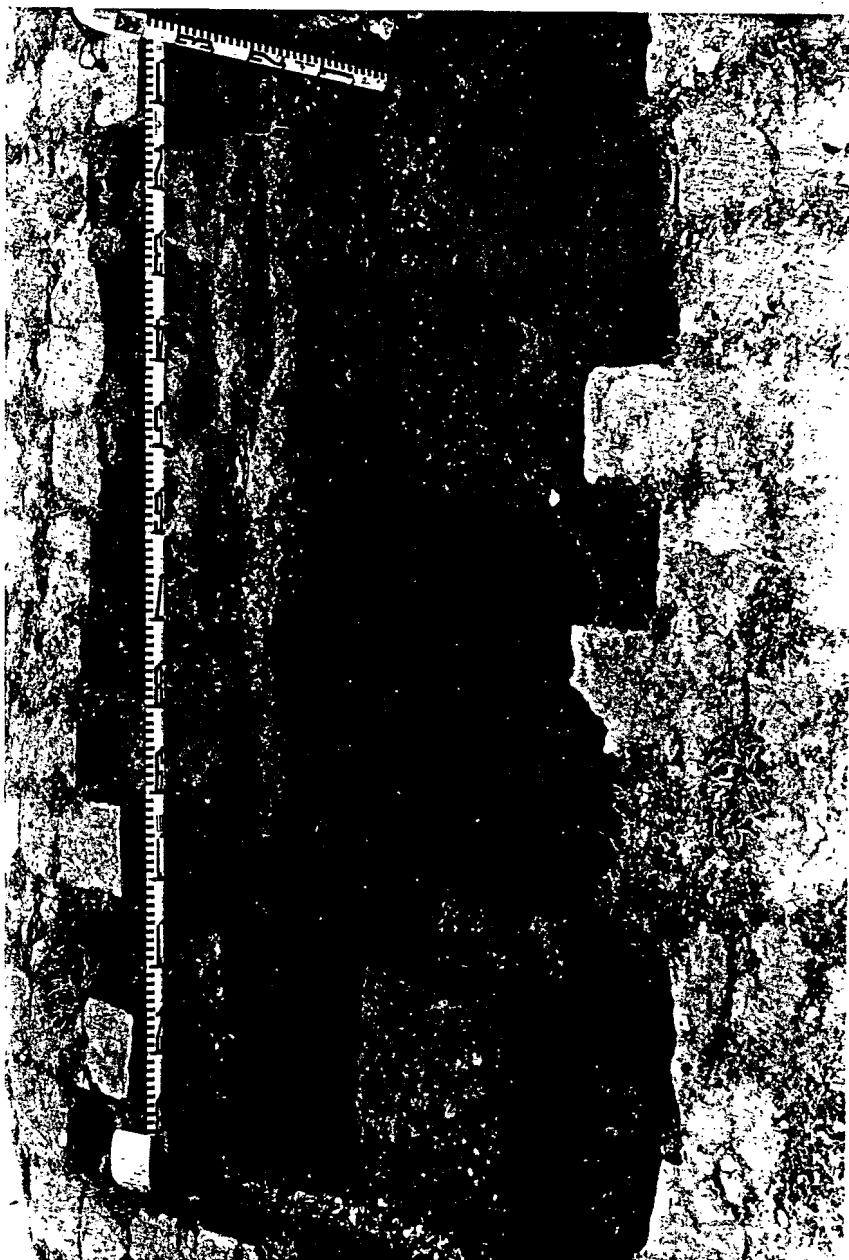


Photo 3. ACC 826, Test Units 1 and 2 at 35 cm b.g.s.
Note Intrusive Midden, View South.

unit floor, across where units 1 and 2 joined, the square-cut intrusive feature continued into this zone. From west to east along the northern half of both units, a long dark and organic filled animal burrow was evident.

Within Zone 5, at approximately 55 cm at the west end of Unit 2, a black organic sand level was encountered again sloping to 60 - 65 cm in the east end of Unit 1, for an overall drop of 10 cm over 2 meters, or an 18 degree grade. The sterile black organic sand layer was tested and found to be 6 - 10 cm thick and underlain by a sterile brown sand.

Test Unit 3 (Figure 3)

Test Unit 3 was located between the west Traverse wall edge, and the east side of the West Terreplein Wall, just south of the east (interior) Postern entrance. The surface bricks were removed from 70 cm, or three brick lengths, west of the Traverse, and 10 cm, or one brick width, south of the Postern door entrance, thus forming a 70 x 70 cm unit (Photo 4).

Once the surface bricks were removed, Zone 1 was taken out. Other than a large number of whole and broken bricks observed within the sterile tan/grey builder's sand (Photo 5), notable artifacts recovered were: a single fragment of undecorated pearlware, a piece of dark green "black" glass, and a 2-piece brass U.S. Army uniform button. Later analysis indicated that this button was a U.S. Army Artillery Corp's uniform button, 2-piece, having an eagle with the letter 'A' on a recessed shield, and clutching 3 arrows, pictured on the convex exterior side. It was made by A. Scovill & Co., Waterbury, Connecticut. The date range for this particular design of button was from 1821 to 1901.








This Zone 1 was dug to a depth of approximately 22 cm b.g.s where the brick fragment concentration was such that it was nearly solid brick rubble across the unit, interspaced with tan builder's sand. Within the brick rubble were also observed a few large fragments of slate. It should probably also be noted here that a single small (.7 cm) piece of unidentified plastic was also recovered within this upper zone.

As the brick rubble was removed the sand below was shown to be dark brown in color as opposed to the tan/grey clean builder's sand above. Artifacts began to show up in this Zone 2 level; again, however, with no discernible cultural context, but as part of the general zone matrix. Within this Zone 2 were recovered: pearlwares (including undecorated, green-edged, transfer print, and gaudy Dutch, having combined temporal ranges of 1780 to 1840); creamware (1762 to 1820); salt-glazed stoneware (1700-1900); and redware (range unknown). The mean ceramic date for all the above identified ceramic wares was 1803.7.

TEST UNIT THREE

NORTH PROFILE

KEY

-  Brick and Brick Frags
-  Grey Sand
-  Grey/Brown Sand
-  Lime/Shell
-  Dark Grey Mottled Sand
-  Slate Frags
-  Sterile

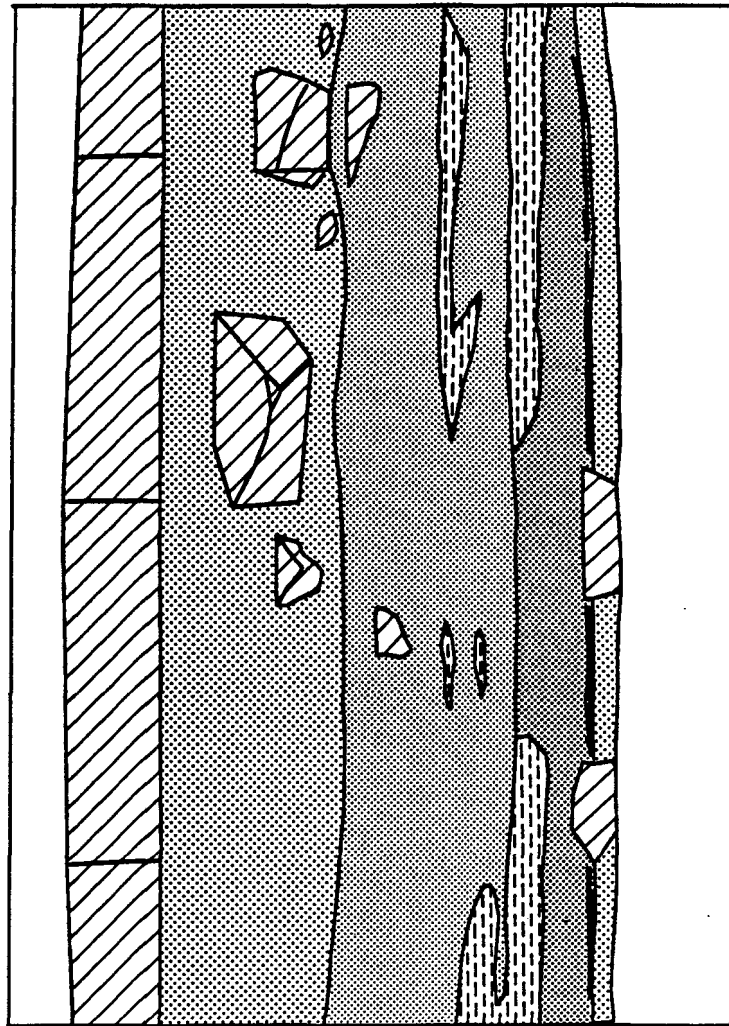


Figure 3. Test Unit Three, North Profile.



Photo 4. ACC 826, Test Unit 3, Zone 1, View North.

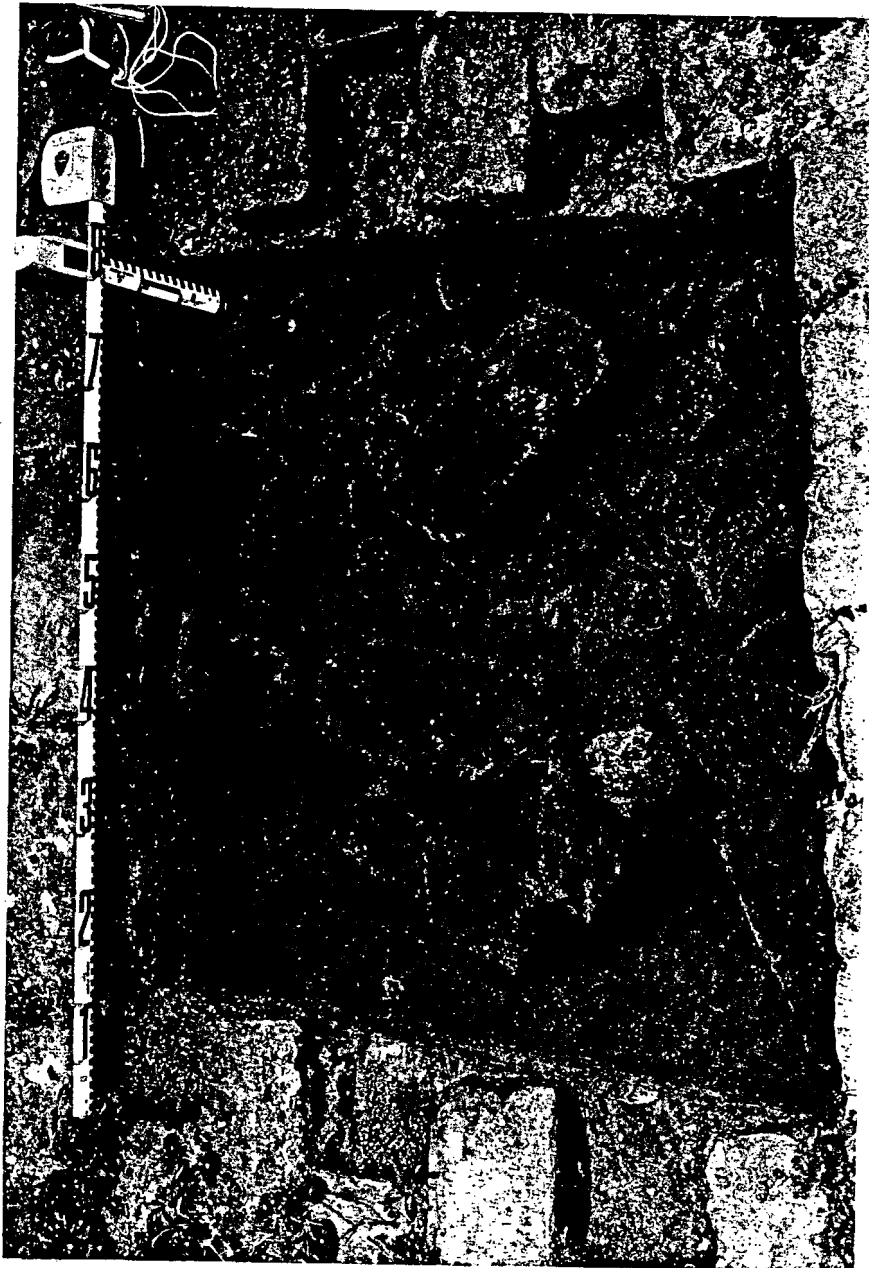


Photo 5. ACC 826, Test Unit 3, Zone 1 Removed, View North.

Two other items recovered from this zone which might have been diagnostic were a copper disk, which may be a coin, and another artillery uniform button. Both however, were so degraded that, even upon further analysis, no dates or more refined identification could be ascertained. Again, it should be noted that another piece of unidentified plastic was recovered in this zone as well. Among other materials recovered were 6 bone fragments from an indeterminate mammal, one of which showed evidence of butchering, 25 nail fragments, 15 sizable fragments of grey/black roofing slate, and a musket ball (1.6 cm. or .625 cal.), several fragments of glass, and a piece of coal.

Zone 2 was removed to a depth of 33-34 cm b.g.s. where the same white lime/mortar zone was encountered and noted earlier in Test Units 1 and 2, approximately 17 meters east of the unit presently under discussion (Photo 6). The white lime/mortar zone, Zone 3 in this unit, was nearly continuous across the unit. Along the west edge, and at another point along the north edge, were two darker, grey sand semi-circular features imposing into the floor at this depth, resembling post molds. The westernmost one appeared to have a post-hole backfill pit surrounding the darker grey sand stain, and this was evident in the mottling of the white mortar and dark grey sand.

Within the shell/lime mortar Zone 3 were recovered single fragments of stoneware and creamware, a kaolin pipe stem, two fragments of glass, three nail fragments, and a small unaltered indeterminate mammal bone fragment. Samples of the lime/mortar matrix and pieces of roofing slate were recovered for comparative analysis. One diagnostic item of interest recovered was another brass button, but unlike the one mentioned above, this was a single-piece button with much of the detail lost. However, further analysis showed the button to be a U.S. Army Artillery uniform button, similar in design to the ones found in Zones 1 and 2 above, except this was a single-piece button, thus indicating an earlier type than the 2-piece (1821 - 1901). Since this appears to be a design from Scovill & Co., which began manufacturing the single-piece buttons in 1807, we might deduce that the time range for this particular type of button is 1807 - 1821.

Upon removal of the 3-4 cm thick Zone 3 lime/mortar layer, the upper surface of Zone 4, a dark grey sand zone, in contrast with the white shell lime zone above, was exposed at 36-38 cm. The presence of artifacts were noted immediately in the upper surface and in what appeared to be some cultural context as opposed to being fill. In the northeast quadrant of the unit floor was a concentration of broken roofing slate fragments with a creamware sherd exposed. In the southwest corner was a charcoal-stained area, and in the center of the unit was a single-piece artillery button, somewhat smaller than the previous button found in Zone 3, but of the same type and design.

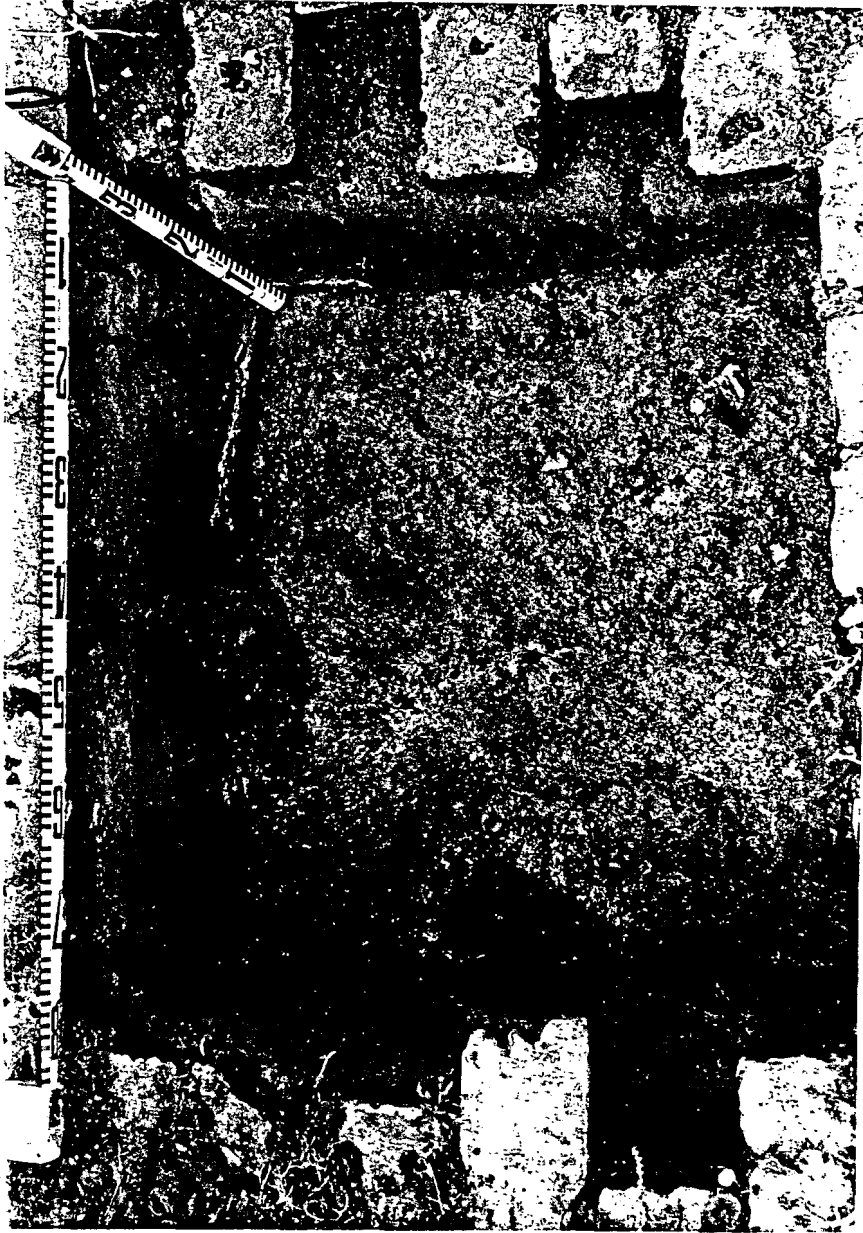


Photo 6. ACC 826, Test Unit 3 at 35 cm b.g.s.
Note Lime/Mortar Level, View North.

As the grey sand of Zone 4 was removed, larger fragments and almost-whole pieces of slate roofing tiles were noted from 38 to 45 cm. Various darker stains were noted in the sand as well. Within this level of the zone a large single-piece pewter uniform button was recovered. Analysis showed it to be a U.S. Army, General Service, uniform button, cast-pewter in one piece, with a design time range of 1808 - 1830 (Albert 1973:18). The only ceramics recovered were one piece of porcelain and one piece of creamware. Over 100 fragments of bone were recovered, some identified as pig and others as indeterminate large mammal, with most being unaltered and only one showing signs of butchering.

Zone 4 gave out at approximately 45 cm below ground surface when a light brown and very wet sterile sand layer was encountered. Once this Zone 5 had been noted and found to be sterile, the bottom of the unit was explored by shovel test to note any further zones or levels. This exploratory test was dug to another 10-15 cm, where a black sandy zone (also sterile) was noted, for a total depth of 60 cm before water intrusion caused the sand to slump back in. The unit was closed at this point and backfilled. The bricks were then placed back into their original positions.

Test Unit, Trench 4

Beginning at a point approximately 1 meter south of the notch on the North Parade Wall at 10 m east of the present magazine doorway, a trench was opened for 4.5 m at an angle of 140 degrees. This trench was dug to expose the 1978 drainfield pipe, which had been laid over two parallel walls discovered by the park and described by Ehrenhard during the monitoring of the 1978 drainfield pipe installation (Photo 7).

Part of the reason for the re-installation of the drainfield was probably due to the fact that this 1978 4" PVC pipe could not drain the affected parade ground area effectively because of the slight rise where the pipe was laid over the walls. During the 1978 monitoring it was determined that destruction of the archeological and structural fabric could be avoided by placing the drainfield pipe over the walls, rather than cutting through them, and this course of action (i.e., avoidance) was adopted at that time. In this present instance however, the removal of the walls was expected as a necessary action to keep the pipe on grade and obviate any drainage backup problems.

The bricks were removed from ground level above the 1978 pipe and the top of it was exposed at 8-10 cm below the surface. As there was a drainage problem occurring at the time of this project due to rain, two well-points were put in place along this exposed trenchline to keep the water table down while work progressed. The 1978 pipe, once uncovered, was cut and removed so as to be able to excavate the aforementioned walls. Once the top of the walls were located at 4 m distant from each other along the trench, a 50 cm by 50 cm unit next to the outer edges of each



Photo 7. ACC 826, Test Unit, Trench 4. Wall "A" in foreground, Wall "B" in background. View Northwest.

were excavated (i.e., the western side of the west Wall "B", and the eastern side of the east Wall "A").

Results of these two tests showed that the excavations which had originally revealed the walls in 1978 had been dug deep enough to expose the two brick walls. This is substantiated by Archeologist Ehrenhard's descriptions of the walls from his 1978 trip report, although he incorrectly stated that they were each four courses in height whereas they were actually five courses high. Also, a few pieces of modern plastic were noted at the bottom of the eastern wall excavation.

At 5.3 m east of the traverse and 4 m south of the North Parade Wall, Wall "A", the easternmost wall, was 16" (40 cm) wide, and as stated, five courses deep, and was laid upon sand (Photo 8). Wall "B", the westernmost wall at 2.2 m east of the traverse, and 2 m south of the North Parade Wall, was 8" (20 cm) wide and also five courses deep (Photo 9). Both extended into the sides of the trench and their limits of extension to either side are unknown, as is their relation to the North Parade Wall and the present West Barracks foundation remains. As to their function, it was suggested by Ehrenhard in 1978 that the wider Wall "A" was an exterior wall and the more slender Wall "B" was an interior wall, and based upon observations made by NPS Historic Architect John Garner in 1974, these may have been "unremoved portions of Moultrie II barracks upon which Moultrie III barracks were constructed" (Ehrenhard 1978:2).

The area between the walls and along the trench was excavated by natural zones, and although screened, revealed little in the way of artifacts. This area appeared to be disturbed and the product of fill. Profiles of the northern face of the trench were drawn and all work was photodocumented. The walls were then removed down to the grade needed for the drain pipe trenchline and the entire trench was backfilled. Samples of the brickwork from the walls were recovered, and the original brick flooring surface was replaced.

Test Unit 5 (Figure 4)

The southeastern corner of Test Unit 5 was placed at a point 2 meters from the eastern edge of the North Barracks north doorway (4 meters from the northwestern corner) and 3 meters north. This was also a 70 cm x 70 cm unit put in an area of old bricks and where a collection point, or sump, was proposed for installation.

Once the bricks were removed, Zone 1, composed of a tan/grey builder's sand, was taken out. The only artifacts present were a nail fragment and some glass. The top of Zone 2 was exposed at 13-15 cm and was distinguished by being made up of red brick rubble throughout. Evident on the top of Zone 2 was a fragment of annular pearlware. Zone 2 was taken out to a depth of 22 cm below ground surface. As the

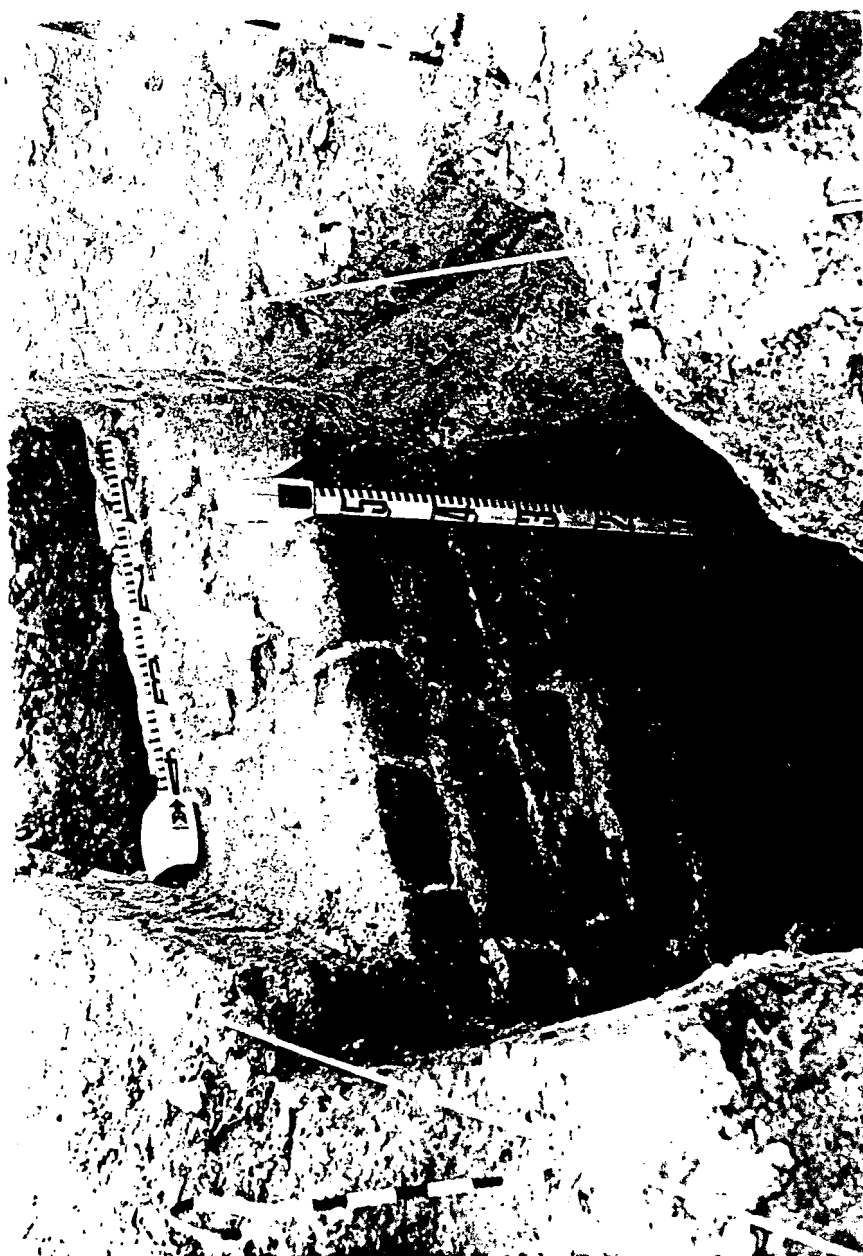


Photo 8. ACC 826, Wall "A", easternmost, larger. Facing East side. View Northwest.

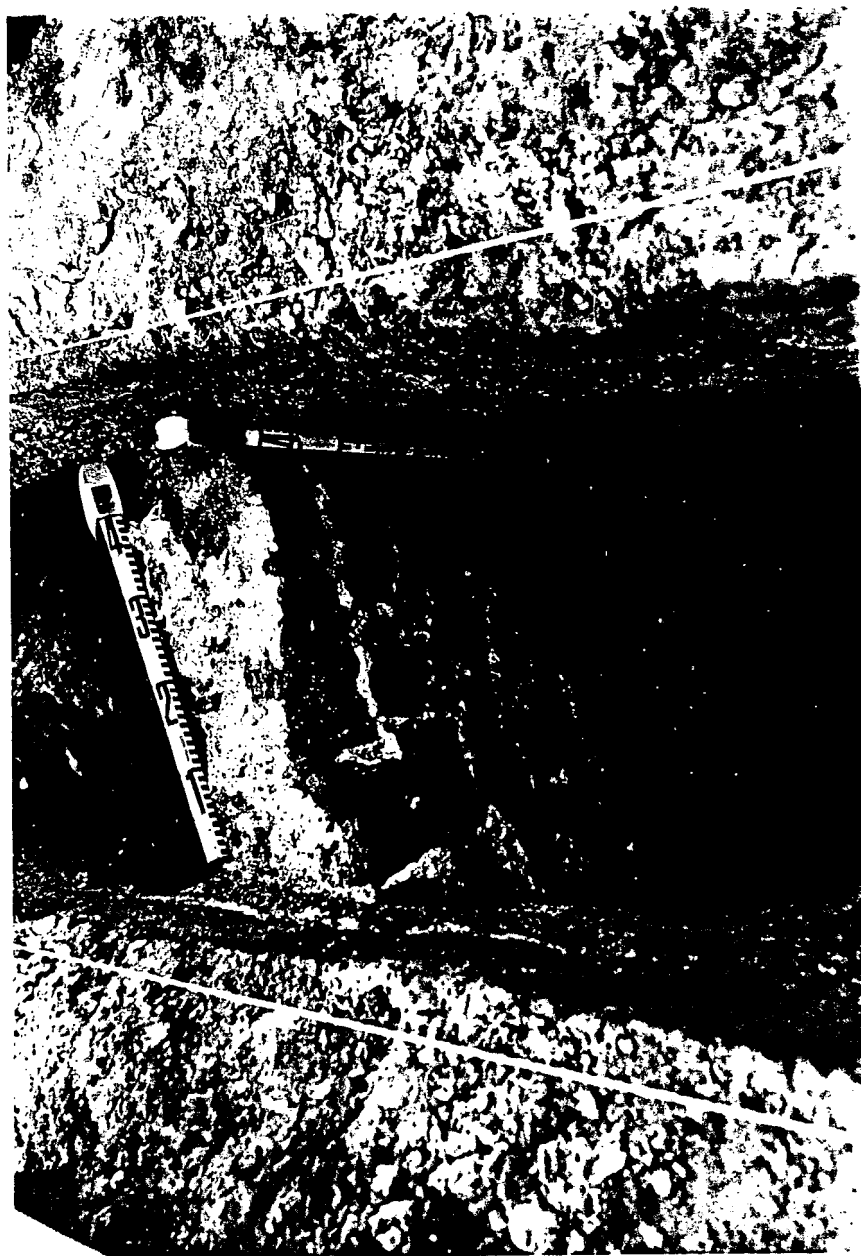


Photo 9. Wall "B", westernmost, smaller. Facing East side. View Northwest.

TEST UNIT FIVE NORTH PROFILE

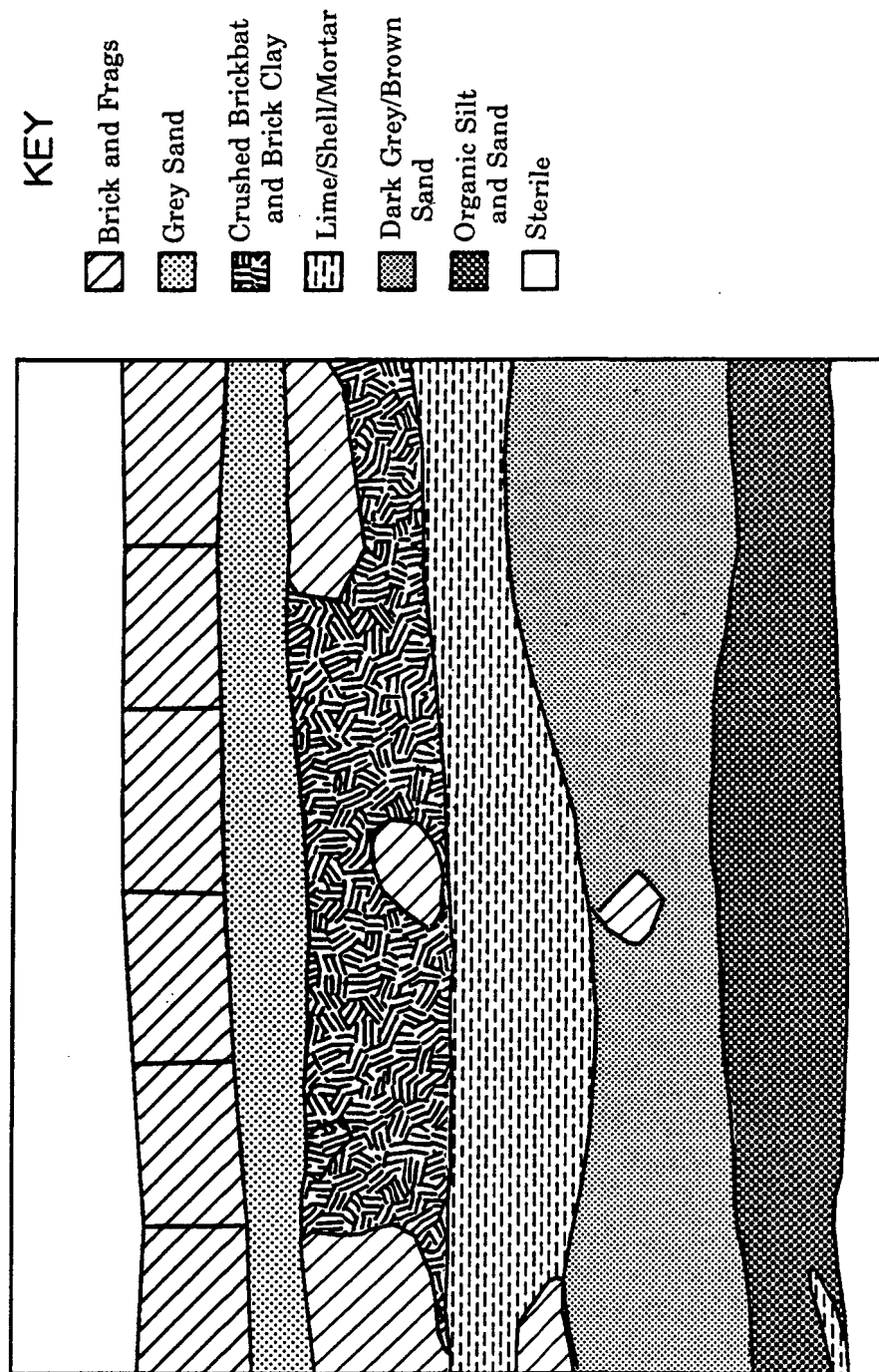


Figure 4. Test Unit Five, North Profile.

brick rubble was screened, artifacts recovered included porcelain, pearlwares, creamware, stoneware, a kaolin clay pipe bowl, various glass fragments including historic dark green "black" glass, and both butchered and unaltered indeterminate large mammal bones. There was however, no cultural context discernible and the materials appeared to be components of the brick rubble fill.

Zone 3 was exposed as a dark grey hard-packed lime/sand midden . Not as white as the comparable zone in nearby Tests 1 and 2, this zone was nevertheless rich in historic materials, yielding stonewares, pearlwares, two fragments of delftware, earthenwares, and many fragments of various glasses. A large number (25) of concreted metal pieces, mostly nails were also recovered. Again, there was no discernible cultural context with which these materials might be associated. This hard-packed and dark grey midden zone was removed to a depth of 27-30 cm below ground surface, where it gave way to a light grey mottled sand.

The top of Zone 4, a tan/grey brown sand layer, once uncovered, was featureless other than where a large 20 cm diameter darker grey sand feature was noted in the center of the southern half of the unit. This was interpreted as a filled animal burrow, with the darker grey sand the result of organic deposition. Historic artifacts continued to be recovered and included much the same as the two levels above: porcelain, pearlware, creamware, earthenware, kaolin clay pipe fragments, various glass fragments, and unaltered animal bones. Zone 4 was removed to a depth of 44-45 cm below ground surface where a dark grey/ black/ and light grey mottled organic sand layer was encountered.

This Zone 5 was composed of several different-colored sandy areas, striated, and apparently the result of animal burrowing. The dark grey/black sand also seemed to indicate an earlier marshy, or highly organic environment. This is historically the environment recorded in this area during the occupation of Forts Moultrie I and II, and continues today in some places not far from the present Fort Moultrie. A number of brick fragments were noted scattered within the upper zone of the unit as well as some large unaltered animal bone fragments. A single piece of grapeshot, slightly impact-altered (6.7 cm x 5.3 cm, or 2" x 2 3/4") was recovered from within this zone, as well as a fork having two tines and a criss-cross etched bone handle. The bottom of Zone 5 ended in a sterile grey/black mottled sand with black organic and wet intrusions 51-52 cm below the ground surface.

III. MONITORING OF DRAINFIELD CONSTRUCTION (SEAC ACCESSION 837)

Introduction (Figure 5)

Based on the above work, recommendations were made that any proposed construction avoid areas that might be of original brickwork, as these areas might possibly be archeologically intact. Where trenching would be necessary within the walls of Fort Moultrie it was recommended that the drainfield trench dug in 1978 be utilized in the present construction wherever possible. There and elsewhere, the proposed drainfield trench should be monitored by an archeologist in case any archeological features might be encountered. Construction on the drainfield trench was scheduled to begin on Monday, July 24, 1989. The contractor chosen to carry out the installation of the holding tank, pump system, and drainfield was W. A. Hunt Construction of Charleston, South Carolina, and the foreman for the project was Jim Curry. Archeologist Brewer arrived at Fort Moultrie on Sunday, July 23, and met with the park maintenance staff and the construction crew on the morning of the 24th.

The Postern

The first area to be disturbed was the west Postern floor, where the brick flooring was to be pulled up and the ground below dug out to a depth of 18" to accommodate a proposed holding tank. It was assumed at this time that the brick floor and walls of the Postern were composed of original 1809 materials, although it was known that the vaulted ceiling had been reconstructed by Sam May, then-Chief of Maintenance, during 1975-76. The bricks removed from the Postern floor appeared to be the larger, older bricks noted elsewhere in known original 1809 period sections of the fort, measuring from 9 1/4" to 9 1/2" in length, 4 1/2" wide, and 2 1/2" thick. It was observed however, that here in the Postern they were laid on a 4 to 7 cm thick mortar base that appeared to be modern cement. Below this, the Postern sub-floor was composed of grey and black mottled sand. The sand was removed to a depth of approximately 55 cm below the Postern floor level and was a mixed disturbed fill of beach sand containing some artifacts, but in no consolidated cultural context.

As the crew dug from the western doorway of the Postern eastward, it was observed that the inside walls of the Postern extended only 4 courses below the level of the floor and these walls had no foundation or footer, but had been laid directly on the grey beach sand. Water intrusion was almost immediately encountered and the sand as it was removed was muddy. As a result of water seepage, which caused sand to continue to run in from under (and behind) the Postern walls, the contractor decided

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Figure 5. Fort Moultrie Drainfield Monitoring.

to shore up the sides of the Postern excavations with 1" x 6" pressure-treated boards, in a caisson fashion, then finish digging the floor, and finally pour the concrete for the holding tank floor.

The caisson was put in place along the north and south walls of the Postern and at the eastern end of the excavation, 20 feet from the western doorway. The boards were cut to a point and driven in at approximately 2-4 inches away from the walls on each side. Water was then continually pumped from the floor as excavation proceeded. Black aggregate gravel was placed behind the caisson enclosure, between it and the walls, and the floor was dug out to the desired depth with the western end slightly deeper.

During this final removal of sand from the Postern floor, a large portion of a square brick pillar was encountered. At first it appeared to be architectural fabric and was designated as **Feature 1**, for this monitoring project. This was a partial square brick column, lying just below the Postern floor bricks. Avoidance of this feature was being discussed when, upon closer examination, it became apparent that this brick column feature was loose and simply resting in and on the sand fill below the brickwork. Therefore, it appeared to be a component of the fill and was removed (Photo 10).

The grey beach sand/mud fill, as it was removed from the Postern floor, was carted by wheelbarrow loads out to the western side of the fort and placed in piles. The park wished to screen the material for artifacts and a number of Youth Conservation Corps volunteers working at the park for the summer were available for screening, so plans were made to screen the sand fill from the Postern floor after the water had drained out.

At the west end of the Postern a smaller, deeper, catchment area (3' x 1' x 2' deep) was constructed within the holding tank. Within this catchment basin at the lower end of the tank, the new pump, for pushing the collected water up and out to the beach, was installed. From this smaller catchment basin the old trenchline was followed out the west side below the door threshold bricks and the 1978 3" PVC drain pipe was replaced with 4" PVC pipe. The trenchline was dug outside the west Postern door, following the 1978 line, and went under the concrete walkway border footer, which is outlined on the surface by the brick walkway edge.

Within the larger holding tank area which had been dug out, black aggregate gravel was also laid down on the floor in preparation for the concrete pour of the bottom slab of the tank. The concrete floor slab measured 20 feet long, 68 inches wide, at approximately 18-20 inches below the original floor level, with a 2" slope from east to west. Solid cement bricks (3" x 3/4" x 8") were laid to form the tank walls, with a central partition added as well to support the pre-cast concrete covers, which were then laid over with more black aggregate gravel and filter fabric and clean builders sand, before the Postern floor bricks were relaid.



Photo 10. Feature 1, Column Fragment. Removed from Postern floor fill.

The YCC crew screened the Postern floor fill, and materials recovered included cow and pig bones, some showing butchering marks, as well as a variety of late 18th century to mid 19th century ceramics, with glass, metal fragments, and two buttons. This material, contained as it was in the Postern sub-floor fill, had no archeological integrity, but the artifacts were of interest to the park for possible display and interpretation. As an exercise in screening and retrieval, this proved to be of value to the YCC crew and the acting park curator took possession and control of the materials collected.

The West Exterior Drainline Trench

The Outside drainline trench was dug by backhoe outside the west side of the fort and followed the 3" PVC line placed in the trench to the beach which was monitored and cleared by Ehrenhard in 1978. This newer trench line, which actually ran along the old trench, was monitored again at this time, as it was to be replaced with 4" PVC, and other than a few worn bricks, no other cultural material was observed.

Coming out the west Postern doorway at 1.2 m from the fort wall just to the south of the doorway, the trench line ran 260 degrees magnetic, coming just 1.1 m off the point of the fort's westernmost wall, for a distance of 16 m, going under where the present walkway surface turns south between 13 and 15 meters. At 16 m the drainline trench turned southward to 210 degrees and ran approximately .5 m west off the present walkway until the walkway veered east, and then the line proceeded directly to the beach where it drained out at the old World War II dock remains.

The Interior Drainline Trenches

Trench 1. Inside the fort the construction crew removed the surface level bricks from the length of Trench 1, along the West Terreplein Wall (sometimes referred to as the West Parade Wall), south from the east Postern doorway. This trench began north of and cut through Test Unit 3, which was placed at the west end of the Traverse during the May pre-construction testing (see Section II). The trench was dug in 10 ft sections, with each section completed before the next section was begun. Trench 1 ran 1 brick course off the West Terreplein Wall and, as were all the interior trenches, was approximately 50 cm wide and .5 m (18") deep below the existing brick surface level. From the bottom, the interior trenches consisted of a 4-6" layer of 1"-square black aggregate gravel, the 4" PVC drainfield pipe w/ holes, overlaid with more aggregate and filter fabric, then some of the fill removed from the trench, and finally topped off with white builders sand, which was also used to re-lay the bricks.

At 3.3 m south from the south edge of the east Postern doorway (datum A1) a second structural feature, **Feature 2**, was encountered that could be described as a brick

wall section or foundation (Photo 11). This was a solid brick structure approximately 50 cm square on the end, 3 courses deep, with part of the top course missing on 1/2 of the exposed upper surface. It lay from 25 cm below ground surface on the eastern edge of the trench to 45 cm deep on the western edge along the upper surface to 51 cm deep at the lower surface, and lay neither parallel nor perpendicular to the Terreplein Wall. Since the lowest point of the upper surface lay at 45 cm below the brick surface level, and this was closely equivalent to the 18" minimum depth needed for the drainfield pipe, it was decided to leave this feature intact and to place the drain pipe over it with less aggregate fill below. After documentation the trench was filled in around the feature.

Further south along Trench 1, at 9.5 m from the south edge of the Postern doorway (A1), a layer of mortar was discovered at 20 to 28 cm below the brick level surface. This mortar layer at first appeared to be a prepared floor, although uneven, and extended along the trench from 9.5 m from A1 to 11.35 m, for a total distance of 1.85 m. It was noted at the time that it appeared to be modern Portland cement and smelled like it too. This mortar "floor" was initially given the field designation of **Feature 3** (Photo 12). Because of its shallow nature, avoidance was not an alternative, and after consultation with the Regional Archeologist it was decided to remove it after documentation. Once the slab was partially removed however, it revealed itself to be a dump of leftover mortar from the bricklaying done during reconstruction of the West Terreplein Wall in 1975-76.

The foundation of the reconstructed West Terreplein Wall was also revealed once the leftover mortar dump was completely taken out. This was a solid concrete footer which had been poured using corrugated metal sheeting as a form. It became apparent at this time that the construction trench necessary to create this form would have impacted the area of the trench along the wall to a distance of several feet. So when a second mortar dump was encountered at 19.2 - 21.2 m from A1, at the same depth (20-25 cm), and 5 - 7 cm thick, it was not given a field feature designation, but was photodocumented and removed. (A third, smaller and less solid mortar concentration was also encountered at 63 ft from A1.) The surface bricks which had been removed were replaced and tamped down, with sand between each.

Trench 2. Trench 2 was begun just outside the east Postern doorway and ran from the Postern entrance northeast into the area between the Traverse and the outer Magazine Wall. This short (2.8 - 3 m) trench terminated at the old brick sump tank which had been built in place there in 1978 (Photo 13). No artifacts or features were noted here and the old sump was left intact.

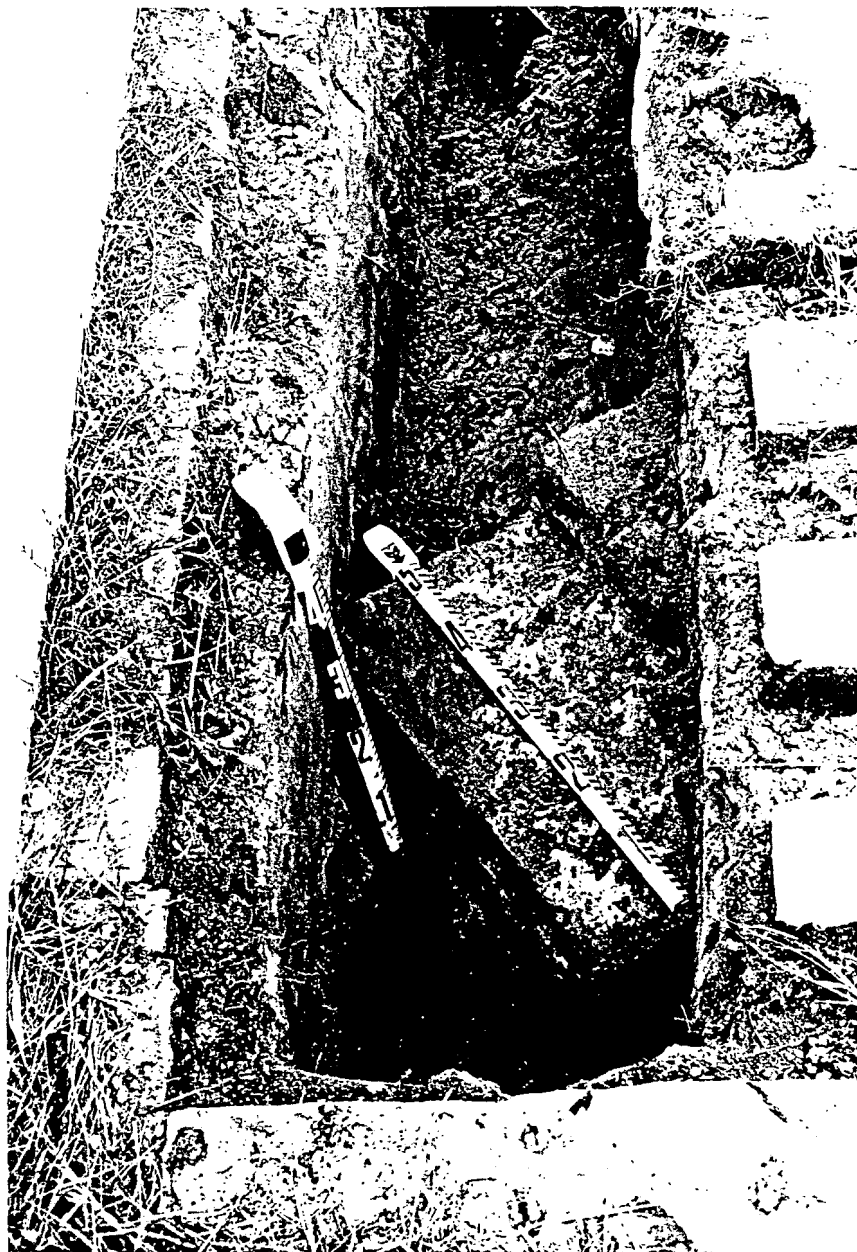


Photo 11. ACC 837, Trench 1 Feature 2, View North Along Terreplein Wall.



Photo 12. ACC 837, Trench 1, Feature 3, View West.



Photo 13. ACC 837, Trench 2 and 3, 1978 Sump Tank Exposed, View Northeast.

Trench 3. Rather than follow exactly the 1978 line, which ran through the brick sump tank and eastward alongside the Magazine Wall, the construction crew dug a new trench just south of and alongside it. Therefore, Trench 3 headed east down the center of the walk between the Traverse and the Magazine / North Parade Wall, and the old 1978 drainpipe was left in place in this section. A new control point was established at the opposite (northern) edge of the Postern doorway, and was designated A2. Linear measures along the trench were made from this point because it lined up directly with the north side of the Traverse. This measuring point was congruent with any measure taken from as the distance east from the West Terreplein Wall.

At exactly 6 m from A2 a subsurface brick wall running at an angle of 20 - 200 degrees magnetic, perpendicular to and between the Traverse and the Magazine Wall, 3 courses wide (14" or 35 cm), and at least 4 courses deep, was discovered and designated **Feature 4** (Photo 14). The top of the wall was uncovered at 28 - 30 cm (11" - 12") below the brick floor surface. The wall was recorded and it was determined that the top 2 courses of brick would have to be removed for the drainpipe to lay on grade. After consulting with the Regional Archeologist, the two courses were removed and the pipe was laid across the intervening space in the wall. It was observed that, considering the depth below surface, the width, style, and pattern of the brickwork, and the parallel run, this wall was similar to the easternmost, or larger, wall of the two noted by Ehrenhard in 1978, a section of which was documented and removed during the May pre-construction testing carried out by Wilson and Brewer (see section II. **Pre-Construction Testing [SEAC Accession 837]: Test Unit, Trench 4**, above).

In this section of Trench 3, although the material removed appeared to be composed of fill with no other artifacts noted, a single porcelain teacup foot ring was recovered from the trench backfill by the workmen, and it was given to the Park Curator by the monitoring archeologist.

As Trench 3 continued east between the Traverse and the Magazine Wall, another subsurface brick feature was discovered .67 m east of Feature 4 above, at 7 m from A2. This wider, yet shallower brick feature, designated **Feature 5**, was odd in that it lay immediately below the brick floor level, and was only two courses thick, and laid on sand. The top brick coursework was five courses in width with two bricks laid end-to-end and the third laid edgewise along two ends, the total width being .7 m, with the lower course laid just opposite the pattern on the top. The eastern edge of the entire feature lay at 10 - 190 degrees magnetic, yet in-line with the eastern side of the adjoining Traverse.

The appearance of **Feature 5** was that of a threshold, due to the lack of subsurface depth and the extra width. Since it had also been laid upon sand with no other lower support, and the depth of the drain pipe was to be below the feature itself, it was

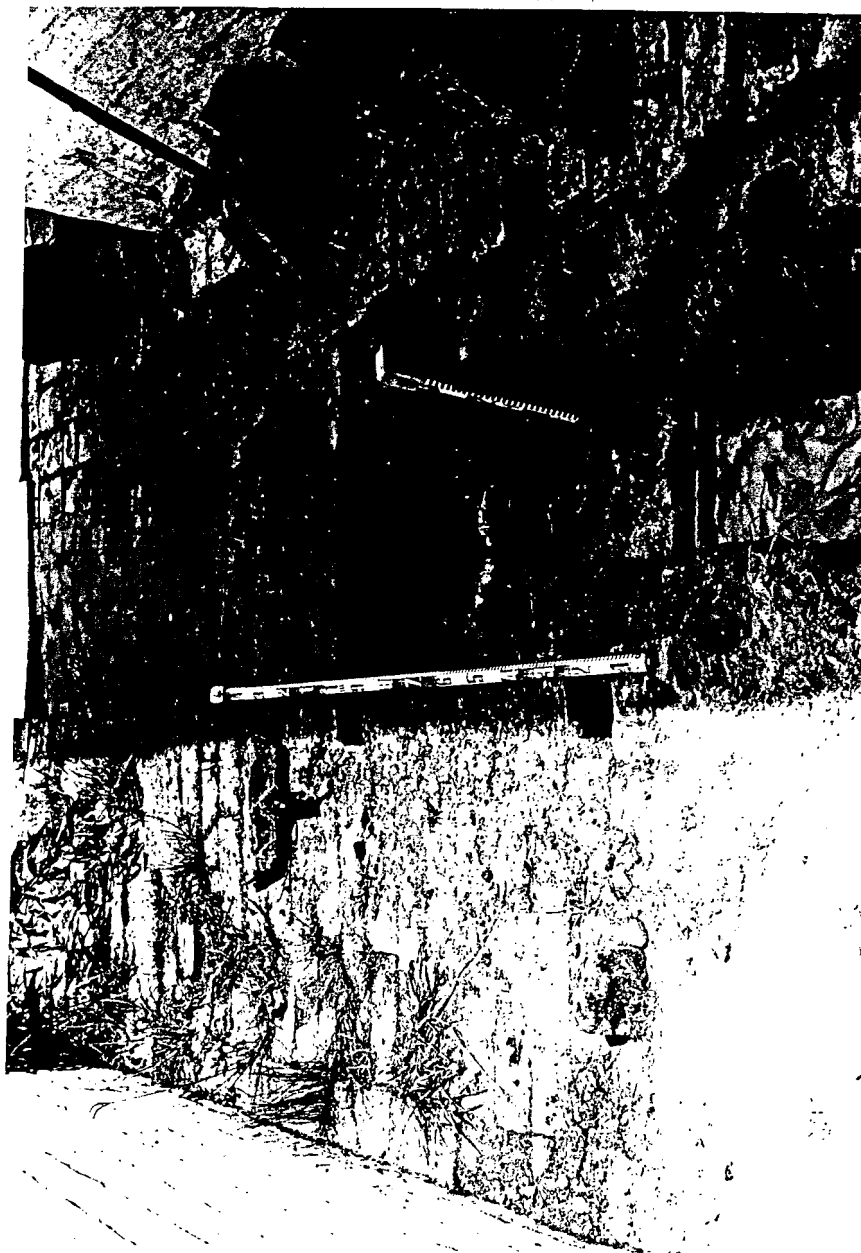


Photo 14. ACC 837, Trench 3, Feature 4, View East.

decided to leave it intact and to dig a small tunnel below, and run the drain pipe through, compacting it with the black aggregate gravel, filter fabric, and sand. This was carried out and that section of the trench was filled in.

Continuing eastward, past the Traverse, Trench 3 ran just north of and alongside a large brick-built foundation designated **Feature 6**. This appeared to be a doorway column foundation, apparently one of the doorway columns to support the underground passage to the Magazine gallery which was earthen-reinforced as part of modifications for modernizing the older Magazine in 1876 (see Figure 6, Plate XL from Bearss 1968b). The uppermost column brick surface was level with the brick floor level and could be distinguished from the surface as a square feature around which the floor-level bricks had been laid. This surface square began at .75 m east of the Traverse and was 65 cm² (8.1 - 8.75 m from A2), with 3 courses below the top course, each one course wider all around than the one above, with the lowest finally resting on sand.

At the surface brick floor level it was also observed that there existed another brick square of the same size at a distance of 1.5 m immediately north of Feature 6 above. This square was not excavated or exposed. It was noted however that the North Parade Wall, known to have been reconstructed in 1975-6, bisected this opposing column footer at 8.1 to 8.75 m from the corner where the West Terreplein Wall meets the North Parade Wall, equivalent to the distance of Feature 6 from A2. The equivalent distance from the West Terreplein Wall, its adjacency to the Traverse, and massive underground support, would tend to confirm the use of these as foundations for the reinforced Magazine passage doorway columns.

Another feature not investigated during this project (and therefore not assigned a project Feature Number) was noted visually at ground level at 9.2 to 10.3 m along the North Parade Wall from where it meets the West Terreplein Wall. This feature appears from the surface to be like a cistern, where a circular ring of brick, almost a meter in diameter, is bisected by the North Parade Wall. The surface bricks were somewhat loose and were bordered on the perimeter by bricks laid on end. As this feature was not investigated, it is listed here simply to draw attention to it for future researchers so that a determination of its function and relation to the overall fort construction might later be suggested. It might also be noted that a notch, or slight misalignment, in the North Parade Wall is evident above this feature. This notch marks a slight divergence between the North Parade Wall and the Magazine Wall and also shows the point where the east Magazine gallery wall meets the North Parade Wall on the opposite side.

Trench 3A. Prior to moving eastward into Trench 4, a short trench was proposed to be cut, running northwest from Trench 3, through the present arched Magazine courtyard door. This was in order to drain the Magazine gallery, which had been

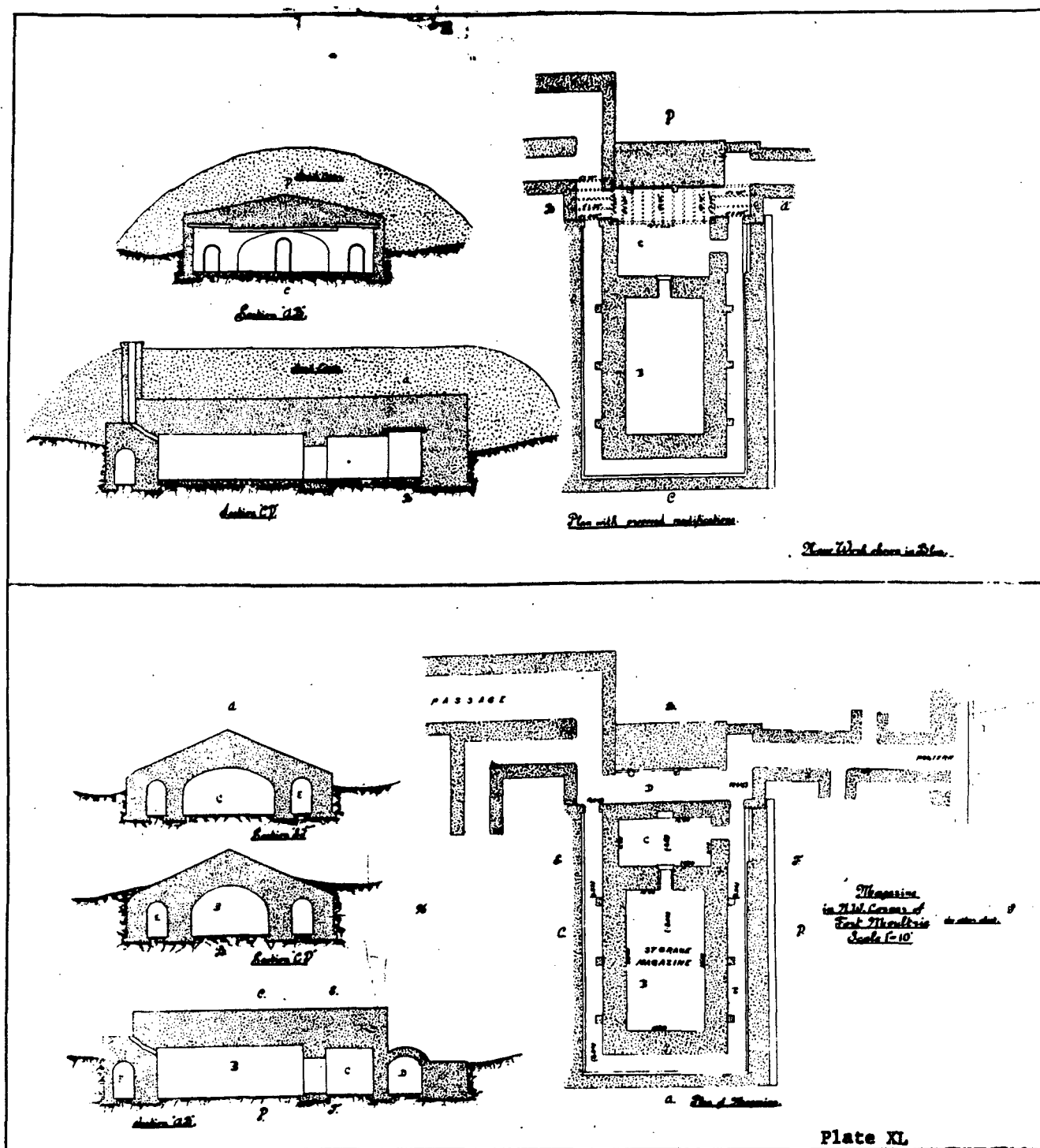


Figure 6. Plan for Modifying the Old Magazine, 1876 (Bearss Plate XL 1968b).

known to hold standing water. Once this trench had been started through the doorway however, a subsurface brick foundation, designated **Feature 7**, was encountered immediately adjacent to and running north from the westernmost Magazine gallery doorpost (Photo 15). This brick foundation was a massive solid brick subsurface structural component 5 courses wide (60 cm) and over 7 courses deep (75 cm +), starting from one course below surface. The subsurface wall foundation ran directly north to the Storage Magazine door, and it was assumed that a parallel wall foundation ran from the east Magazine courtyard doorjamb as well.

The proposed northwest trench was abandoned after encountering this massive foundation wall and instead, the new trench, **Trench 3A**, was dug straight in through the arched Magazine gallery doorway, directly towards the Storage Magazine door. At that point, immediately in front of and adjacent to the Storage Magazine, another subsurface brick feature was also revealed and this appeared to be a brick threshold for the Storage Magazine, and was designated **Feature 8** (Photo 16). The width of the threshold, from north to south as exposed in the drainfield trench, ran 2.45 m from the arched Magazine gallery door to 3.8 m at the Storage Magazine doorway, for a total width of 1.35 m. The depth of the threshold was at least 4 courses. The Storage Magazine threshold, **Feature 8**, was left undisturbed and this section of drainfield **Trench 3A** terminated at the point where it was encountered.

Trench 4. **Trench 4** was begun at the terminus of Trench 3 at 10 m from point A2 (where the West Terreplein Wall meets the north Postern doorway edge). Here the construction crew followed the trench dug by Wilson and Brewer as part of the pre-construction testing done in May. The trench dug at this time turned southward from the 110 degree angle of Trench 3 to 140 degrees magnetic and ran for a distance of 5.3 m. No material was recovered from this trench as it had been cleared by Wilson and Brewer prior to the removal of the two sections of walls noted previously, and had been filled with builders sand. New 4" PVC drain pipe was laid in the cleared trench, with the usual layering of black aggregate gravel and filter fabric, and the surface bricks were re-laid.

Trench 5. The turn at which Trench 4 ended and Trench 5 began occurred at 3.8 m north of the northeast corner of the West Barracks remains (Photo 17). **Trench 5** turned east from the 140 degree magnetic angle of Trench 4 to an angle of 105 degrees, and ran for a distance of 6.5 m. At 3.4 to 4.5 m from the turn, a 4" PVC "T" connector was installed where sections of Trench 6 were to be placed. This "T" connector was used to mark the division between the westernmost section of Trench 5, described as Section 1, and the easternmost, described as Section 2.

Since this trench was opening (what was considered to be, from the 1975 investigations) archeologically intact subsurface layers, the dirt from this trench was



Photo 15. ACC 837, Feature 7, View East.

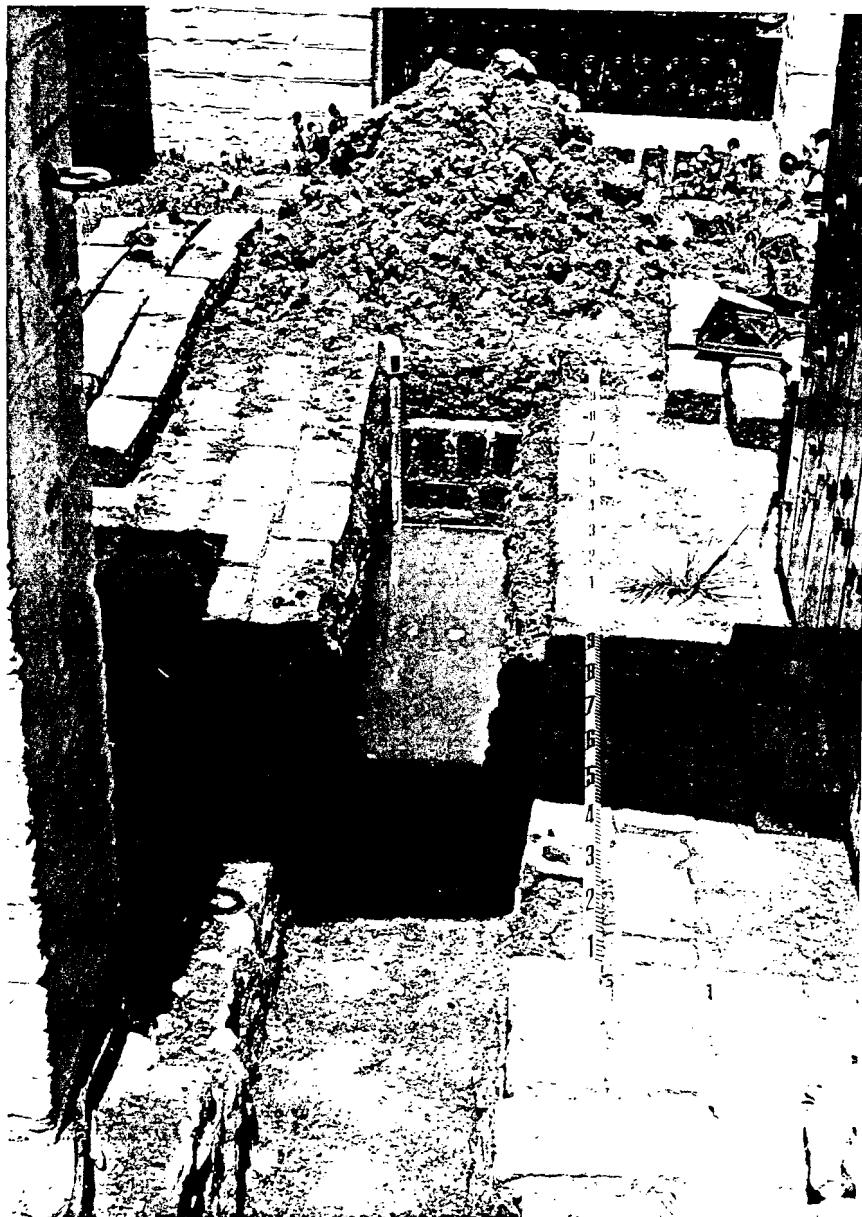


Photo 16. ACC 837, Trench 3A, Feature 8, View North.



Photo 17. ACC 837, Trench 5, View West.

kept separate for later screening. No features were observed and the stratigraphy was the same as that noted in the pre-construction testing nearby. Again, due to the manner in which the trench was dug by the construction crew, the purpose of screening the backfill was not to derive stratigraphically-provenienced archeological information at this time, but functioned rather as a dry-run practice session for park personnel and the YCC crew on how archeological methods should be employed. Artifacts subsequently recovered were retained by the park.

Trench 6. Trench 6 was dug at 90 degrees across the above "T" connector, with Section 1 running to the north for a distance of 2.2 m, and Section 2 running to the south for a distance of 3.7 m to where it met the grassy area west of the west end of the North Barracks remains. This Section 2 of Trench 6 cut through the westernmost half of Test Unit 2 which had been dug during the pre-construction testing by Wilson and Brewer the previous May. Stratigraphy was the same as that observed during the digging of Trench 5 and as described in the pre-construction testing. No features were encountered or noted, and backfill dirt was set aside for later screening by the park.

Shovel Tests (Figure 7) Due to heavy rains the construction crew stopped at the point above, and continuance of the drainfield trenching into the parade was to be delayed. Therefore, the archeological monitor chose to dig 50 x 50 cm² shovel tests ahead along the proposed trench corridor in order to clear it for later digging. From the known angle of Trench 6, Section 2, the continuance of the projected drainfield trench was to run south at 198 degrees magnetic.

The first shovel test (ST #1) was placed at 5 m south from the edge of the brick surface, as marked by the line of bricks-on-end laid from the northeast corner of the West Barracks foundation remains to the west foundation remains of the North Barracks, and 1 m east of the West Barracks piazza brickwork. Thereafter, Shovel Test #s 2, 3, 4, and 5 were placed at 5 m intervals south along the proposed trenchline within the grassy area between the parade ground and the West Barracks brick piazza (See Photo 18).

The proposed Trench 7, which was to turn east into the parade ground from Trench 6, was laid out by the construction crew and was set at a right angle (at 108 degrees magnetic) to the proposed continuance of Trench 6 above. This turn from Trench 6 took place at 23.5 to 24 m south of the brick edge described above, which ran between the North Barracks and West Barracks foundation remains. Along Trench 7 then, from the west edge of Trench 6 (1 m east of the brick edge of the West Barracks piazza), Shovel Test #s 6, 7, 8, and 9 were placed at 5 m intervals.

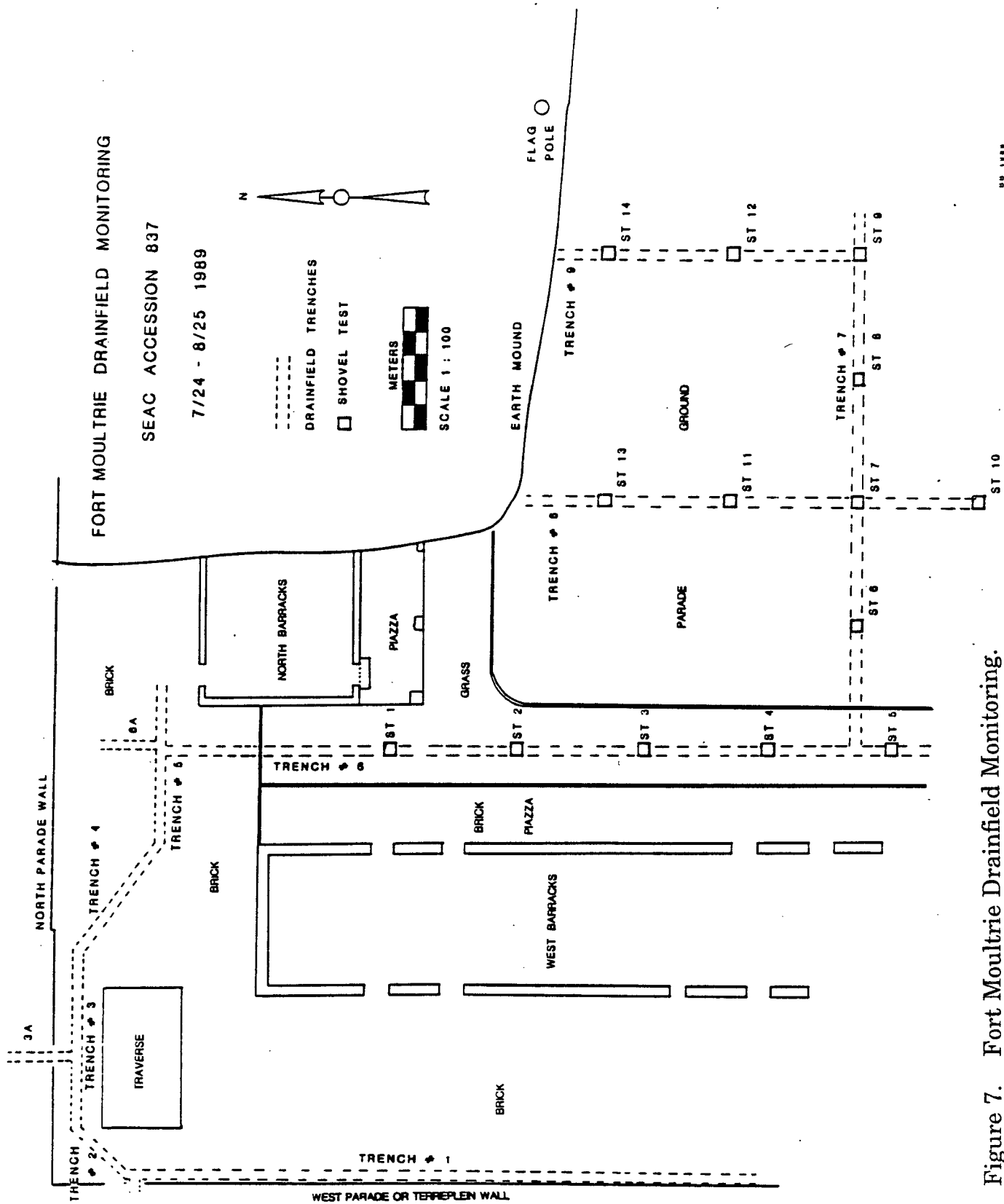


Figure 7. Fort Moultrie Drainfield Monitoring.

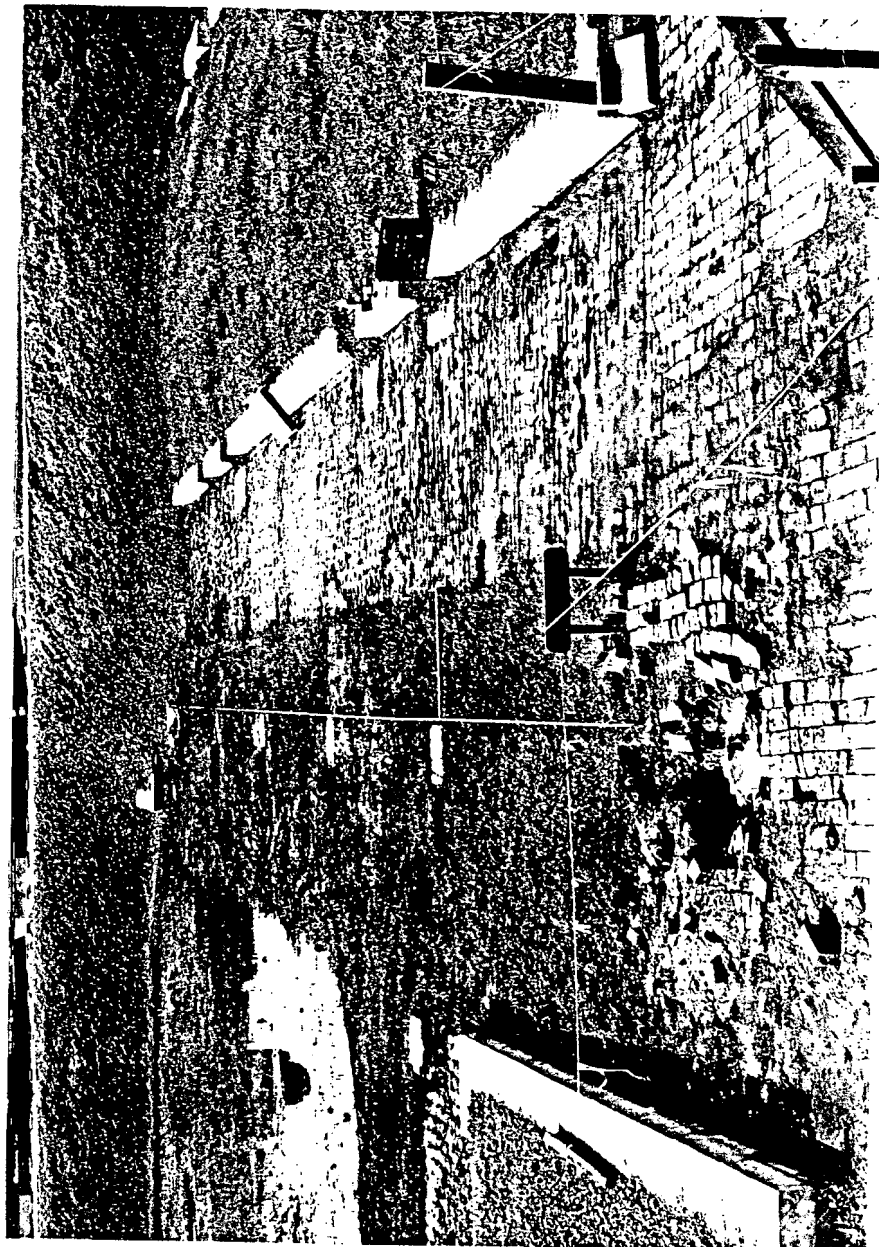


Photo 18. ACC 837, Proposed Trench G, Shovel Tests 1-5, View South.

Proposed Trench 8 was to run north and south paralleling Trench 6 at a distance of 10 m eastward. **Shovel Test #7**, Trench 7, was the point of juncture, with **Shovel Test # 10** at 5 m south and **Shovel Test #s 11 and 13** at 5 and 10 m north, respectively.

Trench 9 was proposed to go north off of Trench 7, and began that angle at **Shovel Test # 9**, where **Shovel Test #s 12 and 14** were placed at 5 and 10 m north, respectively, along this trench.

Generally, the stratigraphic profile was similar throughout all the tests. The uppermost layer (from 0 to 20 cm) was composed of either grass and topsoil, modern parade ground fill, and/or grey sand, mostly sterile and mixed. Once this surface zone was removed, there was the previously noted crushed oyster shell and lime layer, very pronounced, averaging from 21.5 to 30 cm, and was noted in every test except **Shovel Test #s 7 and 11** (Photo 19).

Artifacts were observed in **Shovel Test #s 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14**. In **ST # 1 and 2**, these were bricks and butchered bone, from 15 to 30 cm b.g.s. In **ST # 4**, besides some bone fragments, a single fragment of Astbury-ware was noted just below the oyster shell layer at 33 cm b.g.s. **Shovel Test # 7** had a single whole brick, loose, at 13 cm below ground surface, and some fragments of slate and brick from 13 to 30 cm b.g.s. In **Shovel Test # 14**, cut nails, dark green ("black") glass fragments, and some bone fragments were observed at 18 to 28 cm b.g.s., though no ceramic fragments were noted. Below the crushed oyster shell / lime layer, and averaging from 30 to 34 cm b.g.s., a layer of brown sand containing some brickbat fragments was observed in **ST #s 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, and 14**. From 34 to 50 cm there was some brickbat observed in **ST # 1 and 5**, but most tests were sterile below 40 cm, where the lower levels were composed of dark brown and black mottled sand.

By far the greatest concentration of materials were observed from **Shovel Test # 14** (the last test dug), the center of which was at 8.75 m, 245 degrees magnetic, from the flagpole west of the Sally Port. Provenience appeared mixed however, and the slope of the ground indicated that this was the foot of the Sally Port protective berm, known to have been created with fill from an unknown source. Materials from all the shovel tests were noted only and not recovered. Other than the corner of a concrete slab in **Shovel Test # 5** which was the buried remains of a concrete and brick post footer just off the West Barracks south piazza corner, partially exposed at the surface, no structural remains were encountered. No remains of the hot-shot furnace, historically known to have been in the south side of the parade ground, were encountered or observed.



Photo 19. ACC 837, Shovel Test #14, Profile, View West. Note Old Parade Level.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The 1809 - 1811 Brick Floor Level

It had initially been assumed that the areas of old brick flooring represented Fort Moultrie No. 3's original 1809 - 1811 construction. This was due to the fact that, during the initial archeological excavation in 1974, the fill from the interior of the fort was believed to cover the original 1809 brick floor and parade ground: "As a result of all the filling in the parade ground, the 1808-09 surface level from which construction began was over three feet below grade in the center of the fort and over 14 feet near the curtain wall" (Ehrenhard and Hsu 1977:30). Later discussions with Sam May, then-Chief of Maintenance confirmed that the interior parade fill was removed until the existing brick floor (piazza level) was encountered, but no deeper. Newer bricks were laid only in those places where older bricks were missing (Sam May, personal communication 9/6/90). Areas of older brick then, were thought to be intact from the period 1808 - 1811, and thus, these were the areas chosen to be tested since they would supposedly involve subsurface levels that had not been disturbed since the fort was completed in 1811.

It became readily apparent in the first few levels of testing however, that some disturbance had occurred between the original construction and the brick floor level as discovered in 1974. For instance, during the 1974 investigation, it was noted that

The parade level during and immediately after the Civil War was easily discernable [sic]. A crushed shell and natural sand surface made up the central parade. In front of each barracks was a brick walk that was part of the piazza (Ehrenhard and Hsu 1977:32).

And further,

Flower gardens were planted in a 10- to 11-foot bed between the piazza and the parade ground. The level of the flower bed was just 1 to 2 inches below the brick walk and up to 3 inches above the parade level (Ehrenhard and Hsu 1977:32).

While conducting the present investigation a parade ground level was again easily discernible at a level of 9 to 12 inches (22 to 30 cm) below the present piazza level in Test Units 1, 2, and 5, approximately 13 to 15 inches (32 to 37 cm) in Test Unit 3, and 11 to 13 inches (28 to 32 cm) below the present parade ground level.

From the historical literature it is known that the piazzas had been proposed as early as 1825 (Bearss 1968b:34). They were first constructed, repaired, extended, and painted (?) in 1829 (Bearss 1968b:38, 41). In July of 1843, new piazzas were built in front of each "block" (Bearss 1968b:48). Beginning in the summer of 1855 and completed by October of that year, the interior parade ground was elevated and graded, as were the passages in the rear of the Officers' Quarters and the barracks (Bearss 1968b:91). So, it is known that in 1855 there were passages in the rear (north and west) of the barracks which were graded at the same time as the parade ground, yet off of the existing piazza walkways. The subsurface parade ground level observed above is believed to reflect the 1855 grading.

From the above it is evident that the piazzas in front of the barracks were laid first in 1829 and were again laid in 1843. No doubt that whatever bricks were available were used and likely these were the older style 1809-type bricks of which 20,000 were on hand in 1823 (Bearss 1968b:34). The parade ground level seen in Test Units 1, 2, 3, 5, and the present parade ground then is that of 1855, and probably kept up until the fort was abandoned by the Union in December 1860 (Figure 7). Since the lime/mortar prepared level underlies these older style bricks, and is contiguous with the level under the present parade ground, which was laid in 1855, then the piazza bricks must have been re-laid once again just prior to the Civil War period, again using available brick from the original fort construction. This is also when they were laid into the rear passages as well.

On August 18, 1863 Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard ordered the south elevations of the Officers' Quarters and the West Barracks razed and the debris removed (Bearss 1968b:171). On September 12, the rest of the quarters and barracks were razed and debris again cleaned up. By the time of the evacuation in 1865 the barracks and Officers' Quarters had been destroyed, with only the foundations remaining (Bearss 1968b:182). In a sketch of the fort made upon re-occupation by Federal forces, some brickwork is shown, but not in the areas of the former Officers' Quarters or West Barracks (Bearss 1968b:363, Plate XXIV). In March 1872, prior to major rehabilitation, the foundation of the west barracks was excavated and removed (Bearss 1968b:191). The fact that the foundation was reported removed in 1872, yet appeared again in 1974 is due to the amount of fill from the Civil War period.

In a memo (H30-DSC-THP, 7/18/74) to the Regional Director, SERO, from the Acting Manager of the Historic Preservation Team, DSC, reporting on the Bicentennial Fort Stabilization/Restoration Project, Fort Moultrie III, he states:

We are restoring the west portion of the parade to the original parade level found by the archeology work. However, portions of the barracks' remains are above that level and we understand that they are going to be covered with soil by the archeologists when they are finished with their work.

In a later memo (8/19/74) from Dick Ping Hsu, FOMO Archeologist, to Harold LaFleur, DSC Hist. Preservation, concerning the 1808 barracks and parade levels, he states:

There is now approximately 4.5' of fill over the area we excavated... Although some compromises about parade levels can be made, I don't think a few inches will help your problems. Since the barracks span some 50+ years of use, there have been many changes to it and the parade level. I think a level up to 5.2' could be used and still create the proper visual impact. This would still allow for the piazza and garden to be above the parade and for 1/2 of the upright bricks between the garden and parade to be exposed.

This seems to indicate that the parade ground was to be reconstructed. From the depths observed in the archeological testing and monitoring above, it appears that the parade was filled in to nearly the level of the brick piazza level as a result of the 1974 reconstruction. It is suggested here that the brick floor and piazza level exposed in 1974 is most likely that which was undoubtedly laid down in the major rehabilitation of the fort which occurred in 1872, using the older style of bricks on hand, and eventually to be covered with fill.

The Garner Hypothesis on the Former Barracks Locations

There is a very interesting hypothesis put forward in 1974 by John Garner, former Historic Architect, Planning and Design Division, Southeast Region, that suggested the foundations of the Fort Moultrie III north and west barracks (Figure 8) might rest on (and therefore determine the location of) Fort Moultrie 2, and Fort Moultrie 1, barracks' foundations. This is based on an excerpts from the minutes of the South Carolina Privy Council, quoted below:

Page 97 - April 7, 1784

His excellency ordered to be read a letter from Jonathon Sarrazin, Richard Lushington and William Johnson, Esquires, Commissioners for erecting a lazaretto [pest house, or quarantine station] on Sullivan's Island, recommending the buildings to be one story, 160 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, 11 feet in the clear, on the foundation of the former officers' barracks ...

His excellency ordered to be read to the Board a letter from Jonathon Sarrazin [etc....] in order to carry into execution the said buildings on which his excellency requested their advice, whether they should grant the said order [...] After due consideration, sentiments collected, unanimously agreed to.

(Edwards 1971)

In a memorandum (H2215-SER-PP, 6/12/74) to Dick Ping Hsu, Archeologist at Fort Moultrie, Garner laid out his hypothesis, quoted below:

According to the minutes of the South Carolina Privy Council, April 7, 1784, a pest house (quarantine station) was to be erected "on the foundation of the former officers' barracks" and was to be 20 feet wide by 160 feet long, giving "12 airy rooms." Purcell's survey of 1796 records two buildings at right angles to each other, both 20 feet wide. These are designated as "The Barracks for officers and privates" [See Figure 9]. The building running east to west scales 160 feet long and is divided into 10 rooms. The building running north to south scales 260 feet long and is divided into 12 rooms. one of these structures is obviously the 1784 pest house built on the Fort Moultrie I Officers' Quarters foundations.

The north-south building was considerably shortened during the construction of Fort Moultrie II in 1798 since it interfered with the north glaxis, (see Plate VI, Bearss, "The First Two Fort Moultries").

The remains of these two buildings were considered for reuse in Fort Moultrie III in 1807. Chief Engineer Johnathan Williams, commenting on the ruins of Fort Moultrie II in April 1807, stated that with the exception of the brick, nothing in the ruins was of any value "except the barracks, in the rear and without the fort, which might be put in good repair, by restoring the interior wood part" (Bearss [1968a]: 75). Plate VI (V, sic) of Bearss' report mentioned above is an 1806 plan of Fort Moultrie II by Alexander Macomb showing sketch lines of Fort Moultrie III, incorporating the old barracks as per Williams' statement (Figure 10).

The concept for reusing the barracks in Moultrie III was still viable in Macomb's mind two years later. In June 1808, Macomb produced a plan of Fort Moultrie III which undoubtedly served as the drawing from which the fort was constructed in that year. This plan incorporates the old barracks. By mid-August 1808, however, a change in thinking had

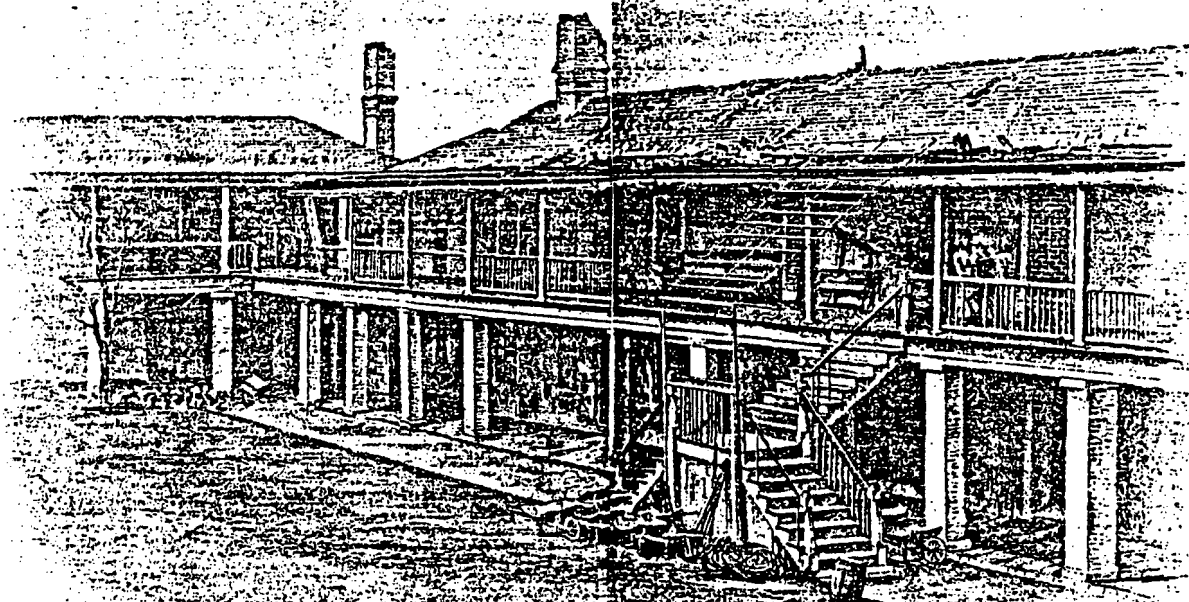
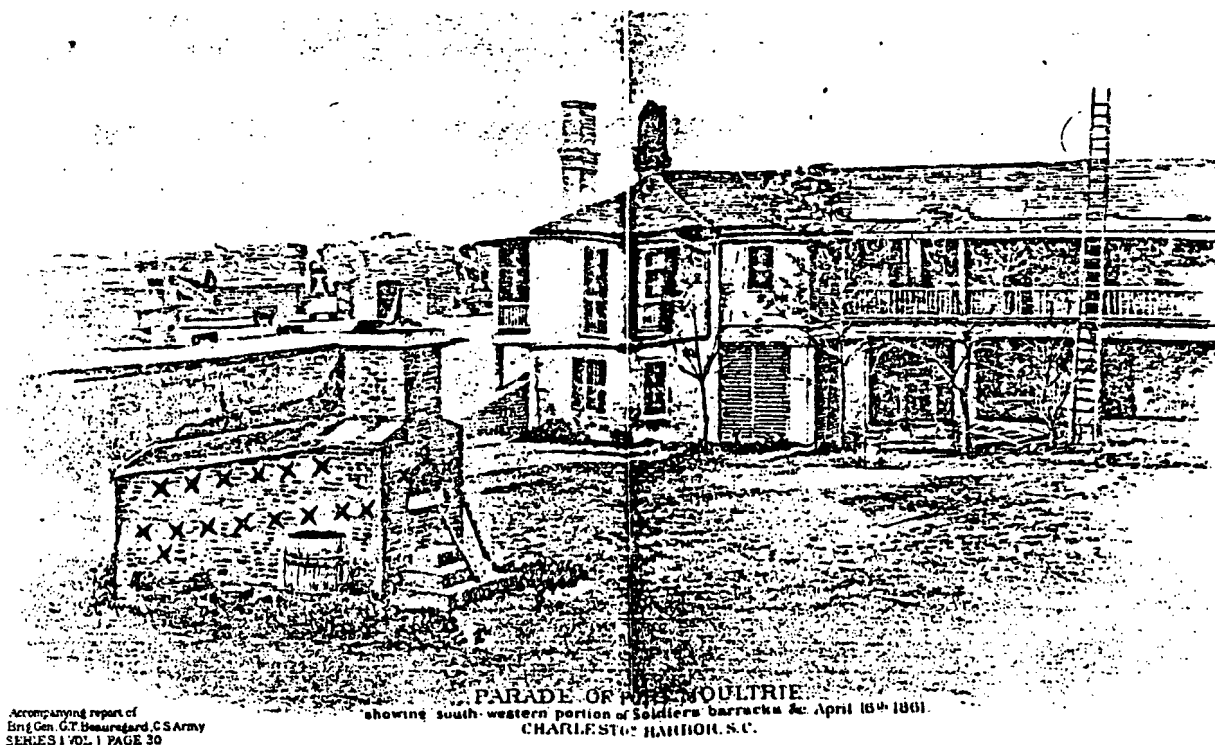


Figure 8. West and North Barracks, April 16, 1861.

*A plat of part of Sullivan's Island
showing the lands laid out and reserved
for the use of Fort Moultrie.*

*From a survey taken under the direction of
His Excellency the Governor in August, 1796.*

By S. Purcell D.S.

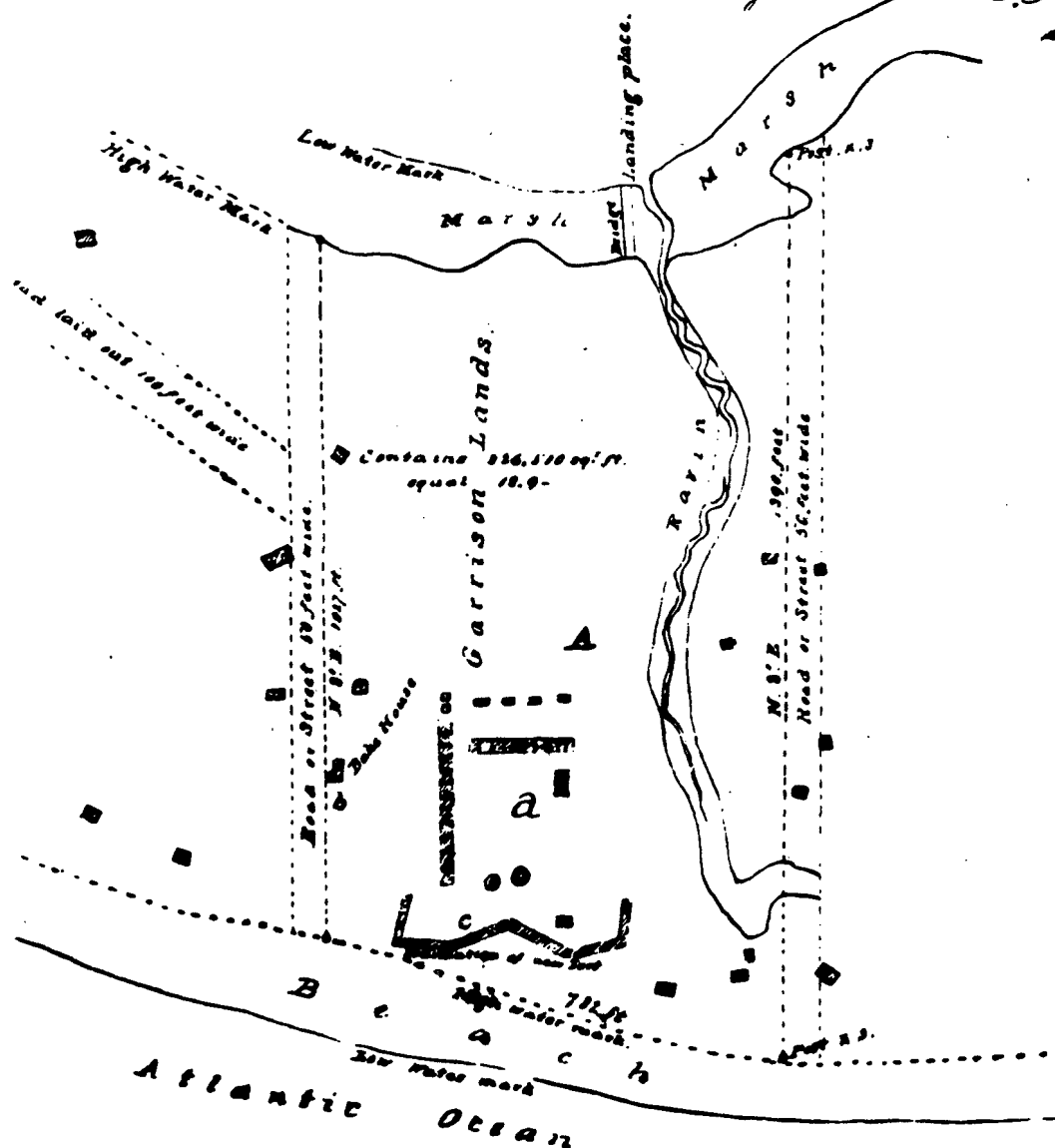


Figure 9. Purcell Survey of 1796 showing the lands to be used in the construction of Ft. Moultrie II. Note the barracks' configuration at "a".

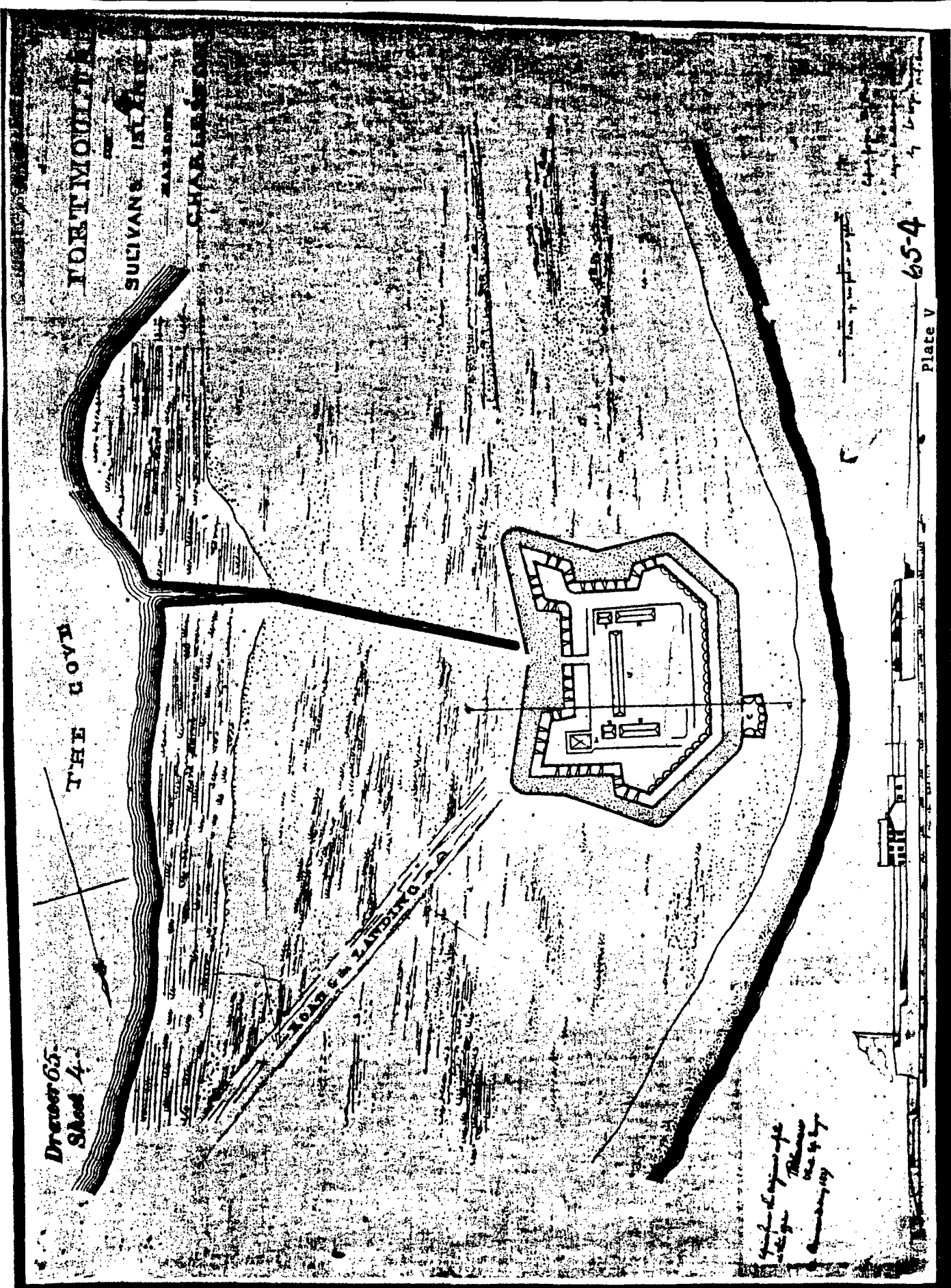


Figure 10. Bearss 1968b, Plate V, Macomb's 1806 Map.

apparently taken place and the old barracks were razed (Bearss [1968b]:21). The Fort Moultrie III barracks appear to have occupied somewhat the same ground as the old barracks, and indeed, may have been erected on their foundations.

In support of this hypothesis is the fact that the present barracks foundations are 20 feet in width. Also of interest is the presence of the westernmost wall noted in **Trench 4**, part of which was removed. This wall section lines up almost exactly with the easternmost edge of the existing West Barracks foundations, and is of the same width. During the 1978 drainfield monitoring carried out by Ehrenhard, another wall was described as going under the traverse, and it was suggested that this may have been related to Fort Moultrie II barracks. Further investigation of these remains should be considered in any future archeological excavations.

ACC 826, Test Unit 1, Feature 3: The North Barracks Brick Footer

The brick footer noted in Test Unit 1 and designated as **Feature 3** for the pre-construction testing, was observed as occurring below the lime/mortar prepared parade ground level (**Feature 2**). Considering the depth of this feature, and its attachment to the north barracks, this feature may be associated with Fort Moultrie II (Photo 20). It should be noted as well however, that Bearss (1968b:49) also records that in July of 1843 "new flights of stairs had also been erected in front of each 'block'", and this brick footer may be associated with that construction.

ACC 826, Test Unit 3

In July of 1843 it also occurred that all the buildings were covered with slate (Bearss 1968b:48). From the test units it was observed that all the slate was found below the prepared lime/mortar parade ground, with the largest concentration found in **Test Unit 3, Zone 4**. This Test Unit however, exhibited some intrusion, with a piece of plastic noted in Zone 1, immediately below the surface brick level, and another in Zone 2. Based on the results of the features noted in the drainline trenching (**ACC 837, Trench 1**), it is believed that this unit was only partially impacted along the west side in the reconstruction of the West Parade / Terreplein Wall and Postern gallery, and that generally it otherwise exhibited good provenience.

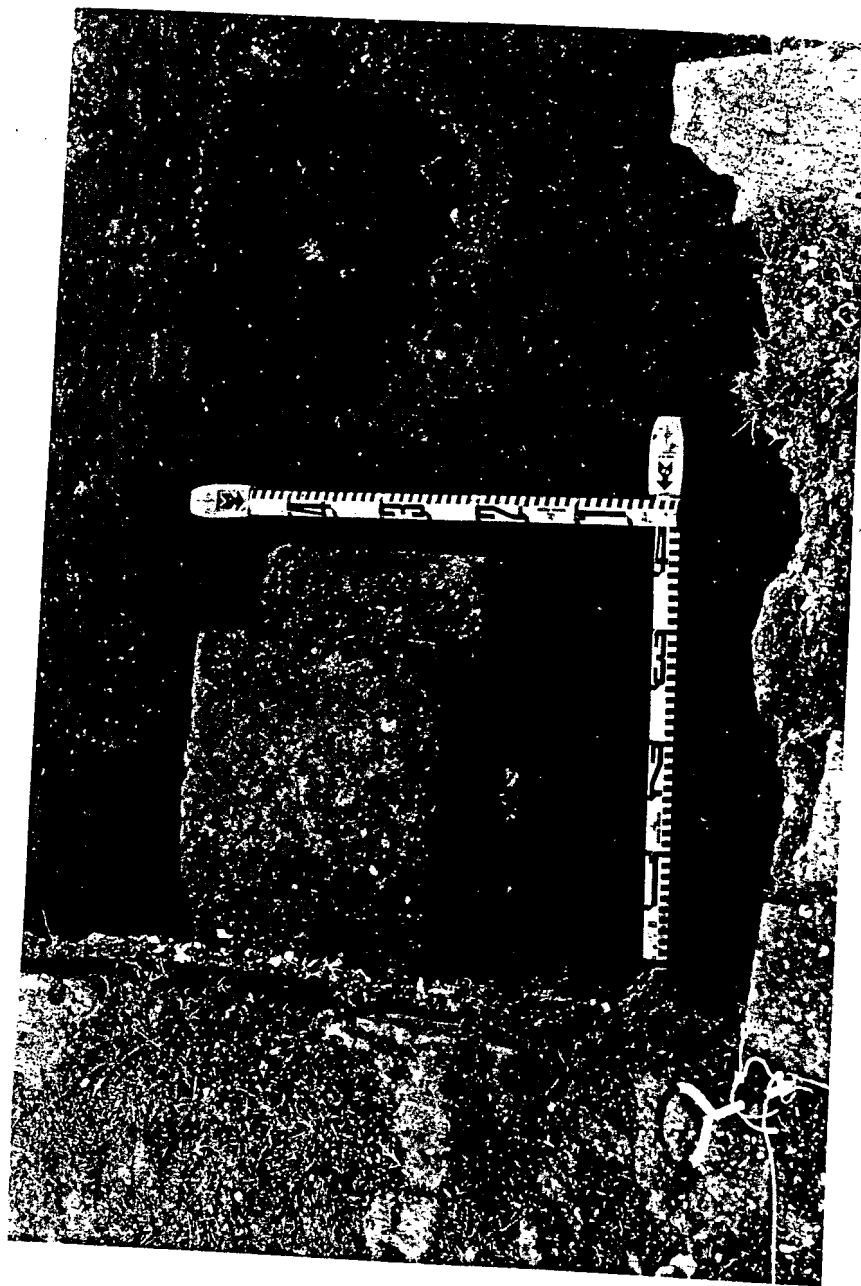


Photo 20. ACC 826, Test Unit 1, Brick Footer, View South.

ACC 826, MCD and TPQ by Test Unit and Zone

The mean ceramic date for the stratigraphically-tested units by zone has been calculated by using, from the detailed ceramic analysis, beginning and ending manufacturing dates as listed by Stan South (1974:334), omitting porcelain only. The terminus post quem was determined by the latest starting date of manufacture for ceramics represented, again omitting porcelain.

Test Unit 1, Zone 1	MCD=1842.50	TPQ=1795
Zone 2	MCD=1802.67	TPQ=1790
Zone 3	MCD=1802.07	TPQ=1820
Zone 4	MCD=1835	TPQ=1780
Zone 5	MCD=1795.21	TPQ=1780

Test Unit 2, Zone 1	MCD=None	TPQ=None
Zone 2	MCD=1794.89	TPQ=1820
Zone 3	MCD=1790.04	TPQ=1820
Zone 4	MCD=None	TPQ=None
Zone 5	MCD=1821.75	TPQ=1787

Test Unit 3, Zone 1	MCD=1805	TPQ=1780
Zone 2	MCD=1806.19	TPQ=1820
Zone 3	MCD=1776.75	TPQ=1762
Zone 4	MCD=1782.44	TPQ=1820
Zone 5	MCD= None	TPQ=None

Test Unit 4, Disturbed throughout

Test Unit 5, Zone 1	MCD=None	TPQ= None
Zone 2	MCD=1788.50	TPQ=1790
Zone 3	MCD=1780.86	TPQ=1787
Zone 4	MCD=1757.69	TPQ=1780
Zone 5	MCD=None	TPQ=None

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APPENDIX

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT

Provenience = TU	1	Zone =	Level =	Feature = 2	FS Number = 58
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	163.10
				-----	-----
				Subtotal	1 163.10

Provenience = TU	1	Zone = 1	Level = 1	Feature =	FS Number = 1
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body		Mocha	1 8.20
	Glass	Sherd, Body		Green glass	2 0.54
	Glass	Window pane		Green glass	1 0.58
	Metal	Concretion			3 3.78
				-----	-----
				Subtotal	7 13.10

Provenience = TU	1	Zone = 2	Level =	Feature =	FS Number = 56
	Metal	Concretion			1 21.17
				-----	-----
				Subtotal	1 21.17

Provenience = TU	1	Zone = 2	Level = 1	Feature =	FS Number = 2
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body		UID lead-glazed redware	1 0.83
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body		Undecorated	6 5.46
	Creamware	Sherd, Body		Creamware	1 0.33
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body		Annular ware	1 0.38
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl		KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	1 0.16
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem		Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1 0.61
	Glass	Window pane		Colorless	5 0.99
	Glass	Sherd, Body			2 0.55
	Brass and glass	Jewelry			1 0.46
	Unidentified Wood	Charcoal			1 0.06
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered			1 0.56
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)			10 8.09
	Metal	Concretion			4 38.86
				-----	-----
				Subtotal	35 57.34

Provenience = TU	1	Zone = 2	Level = 1	Feature = 1	FS Number = 3
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered			1 744.00
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body		Undecorated	3 2.31
	Creamware	Sherd, Rim		Creamware	1 0.45
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)			1 3.03
	Metal	Concretion			5 44.78
				-----	-----
				Subtotal	11 794.57

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT

Provenience = TU	1	Zone = 3	Level =	Feature =	FS Number = 57
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Butchered		1	24.45
	Metal	Concretion		1	27.08
				-----	-----
				Subtotal	2 51.53

Provenience = TU		1	Zone = 3	Level = 1	Feature = 2	FS Number =	6		
Porcelain			Sherd, Rim		PORCELAIN		1	0.27	
Pearlware			Sherd, Rim		Blue edged (royal blue - 7.5pb3/8-3/10)		1	0.43	
Pearlware			Sherd, Base		Undecorated		1	2.13	
Pearlware			Sherd, Body		Undecorated		3	1.03	
Creamware			Sherd, Rim		Creamware		1	0.81	
Creamware			Sherd, Body				5	3.36	
Pearlware			Sherd, Body		Mocha		3	14.91	
Pearlware			Sherd, Body		Gaudy dutch		1	0.48	
Stoneware			Sherd, Body		Salt glazed stoneware		2	10.17	
Clay, Unfired			Brick				2	2.63	
Clay, Sand temper			Sherd, Body		Plain		1	2.11	
Glass			Window pane		Colorless		1	0.20	
Mammal, Indeterminate Large			Longbone, Butchered				1	1.73	
Cow			Dentition, Unaltered				1	5.04	
Mammal, Indeterminate Large			Element, Unaltered				21	26.94	
Shell, UID			Element, Unaltered				1	0.49	
Metal			Nail				9	58.17	
Metal			Concretion				10	112.65	
Slate			Rock, Rough (unmodified)				11	41.40	
Lime, sand, and limestone			Mortar				4	70.28	
Pearlware			Sherd, Body		UID decorated		1	0.35	
								-----	-----
Subtotal							81	355.58	

Provenience = TU	1	Zone = 3	Level = 2	Feature =	FS Number = 5
Pearlware		Sherd, Body		Transfer-printed	1 0.58
Creamware		Sherd, Body		Creamware	1 0.20
Clay, Kaolin		Pipe, Tobacco stem		Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1 0.74
Slate		Rock, Rough (unmodified)			2 2.18
Lead		Shot or Bullet, Gun			1 17.64
Metal		Nail, fragment			4 10.15
Lime, sand, and limestone		Mortar			3 44.54
Lime, sand, and limestone		Mortar			2 2.51
Clay, Sand temper		Sherd, Rim		Plain	1 1.78
Stoneware		Sherd, Body		Westerwald, stamped blue	1 0.41
Earthenware		Sherd, Body		UID lead-glazed earthenware	1 0.71
Earthenware		Sherd, Body		Debased rouen faience	1 1.07
Pearlware		Sherd, Body		UID decorated	1 0.25
Pearlware		Sherd, Body		Gaudy dutch	1 0.21
Pearlware		Sherd, Rim		Mocha	4 19.09

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Porcelain	Sherd, Rim	Underglaze blue Chinese	1	0.43
	Stoneware	Sherd, Body	Salt glazed stoneware	1	1.59
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Lighter yellow	1	0.55
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	5	5.72
	Creamware	Sherd, Rim	Creamware	1	1.27
	Creamware	Sherd, Rim	Creamware	1	0.77
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	1	0.39
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	3	3.64
	Glass	Window pane	Colorless	1	2.36
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	2	0.75
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	3	1.85
	Shell, UID	Button		1	0.18
	Sea Catfish	Element, Unaltered		1	0.17
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		18	2.81
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Rib, Unaltered		1	3.57
	Unidentified Wood	Wood, UID		2	4.62
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		3	43.35
	Metal	Nail		1	1.26
	Metal	Concretion		11	177.78
	Pig	Humerus, Unaltered		1	29.55
	Pig	Dentition, Unaltered		1	1.10
	Bird, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		4	1.54
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		20	21.79
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Dentition, Unaltered		1	0.57
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Butchered		7	19.29
Subtotal				117	428.96

Provenience = TU 1 Zone = 3 Level = 3 Feature = FS Number = 21

Creamware	Sherd, Rim	Creamware	1	0.49
Creamware	Sherd, Rim	Creamware	1	0.37
Creamware	Handle	Creamware	1	1.08
Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	4	3.87
Pearlware	Sherd, Base	Undecorated	1	0.16
Pearlware	Handle	Undecorated	1	1.23
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1	0.99
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	1	0.63
Brick	Brick		1	1.39
Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	1.29
Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	1	0.28
Unidentified Wood	Wood, UID		1	0.45
Mammal, Indeterminate	Button		1	0.19
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		6	26.32
Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		7	1.05
Metal	Concretion		0	240.60
Stoneware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.34
Glass	Sherd, Rim	Aquamarine glass	1	2.28
Brick	Brick		1	41.39
Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	7.54

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Line, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	65.91
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		1	4.22
	Metal	Concretion		2	16.07
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		12	9.02
Subtotal				49	427.66

Provenience = TU 1 Zone = 4 Level = 4 Feature = FS Number = 23

Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.20
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	1	0.48
Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		3	0.98
Unidentified Wood	Wood, UID		6	0.02
Unidentified Wood	Element, Unaltered		1	0.33
Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	92.37
Brick	Brick		7	519.40
			-----	-----
Subtotal			20	613.78

Provenience = TU 1 Zone = 5 Level = Feature = FS Number = 60

Stoneware	Sherd, Rim	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.76
Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	1.12
Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	1	0.32
Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	3	2.76
Creamware	Handle	Creamware	1	6.02
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1	1.99
Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	1	0.87
Pig	Plalange, Unaltered		3	5.49
Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		5	0.45
Brass	Fragment, Indeterminate metal		1	8.64
Metal	Nail		2	13.35
			0	0.00
Rock, UID	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	3.34
Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	2.74
Metal	Concretion		1	30.96
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		2	3.70
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Rib, Unaltered		2	0.57
			-----	-----
		Subtotal	27	83.08

Provenience = TU 1 Zone = 5 Level = 5 Feature = FS Number = 28

Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered	2	0.41
		-----	-----
	Subtotal	2	0.41

Provenience = TU 2 Zone = 1 Level = 1 Feature = FS Number = 8

Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1	0.39
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GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Metal	Concretion		1	1.04
			Subtotal	2	1.43

Provenience = TU	2	Zone = 2	Level = 1	Feature =	FS Number = 9
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	0.75
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Aquamarine glass	1	0.30
	Glass	Window pane	Colorless	2	1.25
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		3	0.26
	Unidentified Wood	Wood, UID		4	0.22
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		1	1.82
			Subtotal	12	4.60

Provenience = TU	2	Zone = 2	Level = 1	Feature = 2	FS Number = 10
	Porcelain	Sherd, Rim	Overglaze enamelled Chinese export	1	0.46
	Porcelain, Chinese	Sherd, Body	Underglaze blue Chinese	1	0.49
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID glazed redware	1	1.27
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	Lead glazed (combed yellow)	1	0.45
	Stoneware	Sherd, Body	"Scratch blue" white salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.88
	Pearlware	Sherd, Base	Undecorated	1	0.84
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	5	3.22
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Underglaze blue hand painted	1	0.24
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Underglaze blue hand painted	1	1.37
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Underglaze blue hand painted	1	1.03
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Transfer-printed	1	0.26
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	0.72
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Annular ware	3	1.07
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Blue edged (royal blue - 7.5pb3/8-3/10)	1	1.01
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	UID decorated	1	0.76
	Creanware	Sherd, Body	Creanware	8	3.92
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	Fragment, UID decoration	2	1.32
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	3	5.10
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	3	1.06
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		9	10.21
	Pig	Dentition, Unaltered		1	0.28
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		7	1.31
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		2	1.80
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.23
	Chert	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	6.50
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		3	2.22
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	2.11
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	2.23
	Glass	Window pane	Colorless	1	0.14
	Metal	Nail		5	18.56

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
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ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Metal	Concretion		8	60.10
			Subtotal	77	131.16
Provenience = TU 2 Zone = 3 Level = Feature = FS Number = 12					
	Brick	Brick		5	0.00
	Cow	Element, Unaltered		1	26.73
	Metal	Nail		2	26.54
			Subtotal	8	53.27
Provenience = TU 2 Zone = 3 Level = 2 Feature = FS Number = 11					
	Porcelain	Sherd, Body	PORCELAIN	1	0.29
	Stoneware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.40
	Stoneware	Sherd, Body	Debased "Scratch blue" white salt-glazed stoneware	2	1.86
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Blue edged (royal blue - 7.5pb3/8-3/10)	1	0.40
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	3	0.63
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	UID decorated	2	0.36
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	UID decorated	1	0.38
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	3	2.88
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Mocha	1	1.25
	Delftware	Sherd, Body	UID delft	1	0.40
	Delftware	Sherd, Body	UID delft	1	1.54
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	Faience	1	0.18
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	Lead glazed (combed yellow)	1	1.91
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID lead-glazed redware	4	3.17
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	17	10.86
	Creamware	Sherd, Rim	Creamware	4	2.62
	Creamware	Handle	Creamware	1	3.65
	Creamware	Sherd, Base	Creamware	1	0.80
	Creamware	Sherd, Base	Creamware	1	6.59
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem and bowl	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1	2.15
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem and bowl	Fragment, 4/64 in bore, undecorated	1	2.54
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	5	1.67
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	3	7.41
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	6	2.39
	Glass	Window pane	Colorless	1	0.15
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	1	0.81
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	7	9.21
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Mold blown	2	0.74
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Butchered		1	16.83
	Cow	Dentition, Unaltered		1	0.55
	Cow	Dentition, Unaltered		2	5.68
	Pig	Dentition, Unaltered		2	3.18
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Dentition, Unaltered		2	0.47

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
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ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
Mammal, Indeterminate Large		Element, Unaltered		78	97.51
Bird, Indeterminate		Element, Unaltered		1	0.09
Fish, Indeterminate		Element, Unaltered		2	0.09
Bone, UID		Element, Unaltered		36	5.28
Mammal, Indeterminate Large		Button, stock waste		3	1.04
Mammal, Indeterminate		Button		1	0.22
Shell, UID		Element, Unaltered		3	2.16
Shell, UID		Element, Unaltered		11	4.86
Lead		Shot or Bullet, Gun		1	21.91
Metal		Concretion		58	701.40
Brick		Brick		3	7.67
Lime, sand, and limestone		Mortar		7	16.14
Slate		Rock, Rough (unmodified)		5	2.27
Unidentified Wood		Wood, UID		2	1.40
Sea Catfish		Element, Unaltered		1	0.18
Subtotal				294	956.17

Provenience = TU 2 Zone = 3 Level = 3 Feature = FS Number = 13

Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	0.25
Earthenware	Sherd, Body	Lead glazed (combed yellow)	1	1.37
Creamware	Sherd, Base	Creamware	1	2.33
Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	1.17
Glass	Sherd, Rim	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	0.78
Pig	Dentition, Unaltered		1	0.51
Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		2	0.19
Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		2	3.30
Lead	Concretion		1	21.39
Metal	Concretion		5	53.38
Brick	Brick		3	174.98
Metal	Concretion		11	3.45
Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Butchered		2	1.31
Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		2	1.25
			-----	-----
Subtotal			34	265.66

Provenience = TU 2 Zone = 4 Level = 4 Feature = FS Number = 25

Unidentified Wood	Wood, UID	1	0.32
Brick	Brick	6	240.80
Brick	Brick	1	0.00
		-----	-----
Subtotal		8	241.12

Provenience = TU 2 Zone = 5 Level = Feature = FS Number = 62

Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID lead-glazed earthenware	1	4.47
Mammal, Indeterminate	Dentition, Unaltered		1	0.37
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		5	13.39

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
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ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
Subtotal				7	18.23
Provenience = TU 2 Zone = 5 Level = 5 Feature = FS Number = 26					
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	0.49
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Rib, Unaltered		1	3.46
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		9	3.44
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Rib, Butchered		1	0.37
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.19
	Flora, UID	Wood, UID		0	9.75
	Rodent, UID	Rib, Unaltered		1	0.20
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		3	0.96
Subtotal				17	18.86
Provenience = TU 3 Zone = 1 Level = 1 Feature = FS Number = 14					
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	1	1.54
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	2	0.73
	Brass	Button		1	1.43
	Brick	Brick		3	0.76
	Metal	Nail		2	9.67
	Flora, UID	Wood, UID		1	24.00
	Plastic	Plastic, UID		1	0.05
	Brick	Brick		0	0.00
Subtotal				11	38.18
Provenience = TU 3 Zone = 2 Level = 2 Feature = FS Number = 15					
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Green edge	1	0.75
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	3	1.03
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	1.16
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	2.40
	Concretion	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	2	0.77
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Transfer-printed	1	2.24
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Gaudy dutch	3	0.87
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Gaudy dutch	1	0.26
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	7	4.59
	Creanware	Sherd, Rim	Creanware	1	2.40
	Creanware	Sherd, Rim	Creanware	1	0.23
	Creanware	Sherd, Body	Creanware	5	3.16
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID lead-glazed redware	1	0.59
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.23
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	2.18
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	2	0.43
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	2	2.73
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	2	0.85
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem and bowl	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, UID	1	5.53

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
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ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
			molded name		
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	0.10
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	28	8.34
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green blue glass	3	2.50
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green case bottle glass	2	6.74
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	10	4.74
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Mold blown	5	4.90
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		6	4.12
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.20
	Unidentified Wood	Wood, UID		2	0.20
	Brick	Brick		5	2.86
	Brick	Brick		1	7.64
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		8	12.88
	Lead	Shot or Bullet, Gun		1	24.24
	Brass	Button		1	1.94
	Metal	Coin		1	5.34
	Lead	Metal		1	2.11
	Copper	Metal		2	0.59
	Metal	Nail, fragment		25	155.82
	Coal	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	0.36
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		15	101.82
	Plastic	Plastic, UID		1	2.04
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		2	0.70
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Butchered		1	1.24
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		3	1.13
Subtotal				163	384.95

Provenience = TU 3 Zone = 3 Level = Feature = FS Number = 19

Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar	1	206.72
Subtotal		1	206.72

Provenience = TU 3 Zone = 3 Level = 3 Feature = FS Number = 16

Glass	Sherd, Body	Cobalt blue glass	1	0.24
Glass	Window pane	Colorless	4	9.44
Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	0.29
Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		2	1.03
Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		15	4.97
Coal	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	0.54
Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	0.26
Stoneware	Sherd, Base	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	4.46
Creamware	Handle	Creamware	1	1.61
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 4/64 in bore, undecorated	1	2.73
Brick	Brick		2	1.13
Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	2	0.31
Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		1	0.54
Metal	Nail, fragment		3	16.50

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
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ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Brass	Button		1	3.43
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		15	68.96
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		19	48.46
Subtotal				71	164.90

Provenience = TU 3 Zone = 4 Level = 3 Feature = FS Number = 18

Porcelain	Sherd, Body	PORCELAIN	1	0.49
Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Gaudy dutch	1	0.78
Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Annular ware	1	0.28
Creamware	Sherd, Rim	Creamware	1	0.30
Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	1	0.32
Stoneware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	1.24
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	3	2.10
Glass	Window pane	Colorless	1	0.12
Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	5	3.53
Glass	Sherd, Base	Green glass	1	6.53
Glass	Sherd, Body	Mold blown	1	4.95
Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	4	12.52
Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		2	1.42
Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		2	3.46
Brass	Button		1	2.30
Metal	Nail, fragment		3	29.01
Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		28	144.81
Porcelain	Sherd, Body	PORCELAIN	1	0.20
Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	1	0.26
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	Fragment, molded decoration	1	0.29
Brick	Brick		1	0.09
Unidentified Wood	Wood, UID		1	0.00
Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		10	2.70
Pig	Dentition, Unaltered		1	0.62
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		25	26.75
Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		87	4.44
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Rib, Butchered		2	13.98
Pewter	Button		1	5.19
Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		176	1292.80
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		2	5.34
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Butchered		1	1.86
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Rib, Unaltered		10	5.18
Subtotal			377	1573.86

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = Level = Feature = FS Number = 48

Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Blue edged (royal blue - 7.5pb3/8-3/10)	2	1.99
Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	1	0.34
Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	0.11
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		5	63.66

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
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ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		7	2.13
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		2	0.78
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		5	27.97
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	6.75
	Metal	Nail		1	30.05
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		2	46.32
	Brick	Brick		0	0.00
Subtotal				27	180.10

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 1 Level = 1 Feature = FS Number = 32

	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	2	2.24
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Transfer-printed	2	0.82
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	0.51
	Pearlware	Sherd, Base	Gaudy dutch	1	5.90
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	3.56
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		5	83.16
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		3	18.77
	Metal	Concretion		3	28.58
	Metal	Spike		1	196.50
	Quartz	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		2	22.39
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	1	0.76
	Stoneware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	1.21
	Metal	Nail		4	20.59
	Coal	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	1.68
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	30.97
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	1	3.75
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		1	1.88
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		2	3.88
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		8	89.67
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	0.57
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Blue edged (royal blue - 7.5pb3/8-3/10)	1	0.43
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	0.72
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	2	1.59
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	1.26
	Flora, UID	Wood, UID		5	0.70
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		5	10.44
	Metal	Nail		4	28.91
	Quartz	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	0.26
	Coal	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		5	20.25
Subtotal				67	581.95

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 2 Level = 2 Feature = FS Number = 34

	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	0.38
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.32
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	1	0.44

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ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Glass	Window pane	Colorless	1	0.38
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	1	0.60
	Sea Catfish	Element, Unaltered		1	0.60
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		1	1.30
	Brick	Brick		1	2.48
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	10.00
	Metal	Nail		2	15.91
	Metal	Concretion		1	5.02
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		2	50.34
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		3	42.88
	Quartz	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	15.90
	Porcelain	Sherd, Body	Underglaze blue Chinese	1	0.61
	Porcelain	Sherd, Body	PORCELAIN	1	0.44
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Undecorated	1	1.53
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Undecorated	1	0.43
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	3	3.27
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.13
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.16
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Gaudy dutch	3	4.24
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	2	1.24
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	2	2.34
	Creamware	Sherd, Base	Creamware	1	1.39
	Delftware	Sherd, Rim	Plain Delftware	1	0.54
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	Lead glazed (combed yellow)	1	0.29
	Stoneware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	6.69
	Stoneware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	10.40
	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID lead-glazed earthenware	3	35.65
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Amber glass	1	1.77
	Glass	Window pane	Colorless	1	0.63
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	2	1.17
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	1.04
	Glass	Sherd, Base	Colorless	1	4.69
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		7	3.35
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		4	1.32
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		7	35.91
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	10.58
	Metal	Nail		12	71.35
	Metal	Strap, Flat		1	38.34
	Coal	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		4	13.87
	Quartz	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	32.10
	Plastic	Plastic, UID		1	0.82
	Cow	Rib, Unaltered		1	9.86
	Pig	Fibula, Unaltered		1	1.03
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		2	2.21
Subtotal				90	445.94

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 3 Level = 3 Feature = FS Number = 35

Pearlware	Sherd, Base	Gaudy dutch	1	2.94
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore,	1	1.50

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BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Glass	Sherd, Body	undecorated Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	0.76
	Metal	Nail		1	7.31
	Metal	Metal		1	1.11
	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Green edge	1	0.96
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	1	0.30
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	1	0.64
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1	1.17
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	1	0.32
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	0.32
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		2	0.72
	Brass	Button		1	1.33
	Metal	Concretion		4	36.96
	Brick	Brick		2	63.10
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		12	139.09
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		2	86.72
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		2	19.19
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		3	2.31
Subtotal				39	366.75

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 3 Level = 5 Feature = FS Number = 41

Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	3.48
Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.37
Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.68
Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		3	18.59
Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	0.56
Metal	Concretion		1	18.15
Aluminum	Tab, Pull top		1	0.67
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Subtotal			9	42.50

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 4 Level = Feature = FS Number = 64

Brass	1	2.86
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Subtotal	1	2.86

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 4 Level = 3 Feature = FS Number = 36

Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	1	0.98
Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.51
Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	UID decorated	1	0.59
Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID coarse earthenware	1	1.13
Earthenware	Handle	Lead glazed (combed yellow)	1	1.56
Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID lead-glazed earthenware	1	1.56
Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	1	0.48
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	1	0.57

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Cow	Dentition, Unaltered		1	6.35
	Sea Catfish	Vertebra, Unaltered		1	0.07
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		3	0.64
	Bone, UID	Button, stock waste		2	0.73
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.17
	Coal	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	2.24
	Metal	Nail		4	34.43
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		1	7536.00
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Button, stock waste		2	0.72
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		1	0.33
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		1	1.81
Subtotal				26	7590.87

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 4 Level = 4 Feature = FS Number = 40

	Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	Undecorated	1	0.44
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	2	1.52
	Rodent, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.26
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		2	0.57
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		5	2.00
	Metal	Concretion		1	1.48
	Brick	Brick		1	5.53
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		15	300.71
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		2	1.82
	Coal	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	0.10
	Quartz	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		2	9.81
	Glass	Sherd, Rim and body (bottle neck)	Colorless	1	22.00
Subtotal				34	346.24

Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 4 Level = 5 Feature = FS Number = 45

	Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID lead-glazed earthenware	1	0.83
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	0.43
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	0.24
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	3	1.55
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		3	12.13
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		5	2.11
	Metal	Concretion		1	15.33
	Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		2	10.70
	Coal	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		2	5.07
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		13	288.83
	Metal	Nail		3	8.03
Subtotal				35	345.25

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 5 Level = 5 Feature = FS Number = 46					
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	0.14
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	2	2.06
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Button		1	0.16
	Mammal, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		1	0.37
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		2	12.28
	Metal	Concretion		1	16.47
	Plastic	Plastic, UID		1	0.08
	Fish, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		1	0.07
Subtotal				10	31.63
Provenience = TU 4 Zone = 5 Level = 6 Feature = FS Number = 37					
	Delftware	Sherd, Body	UID delft	1	0.84
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.14
	Metal	Concretion		1	2.17
Subtotal				3	3.15
Provenience = TU 5 Zone = 1 Level = 1 Feature = FS Number = 51					
	Glass	Window pane	Colorless	2	0.91
	Metal	Nail		4	18.43
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.30
Subtotal				7	19.64
Provenience = TU 5 Zone = 2 Level = 1 Feature = FS Number = 52					
	Porcelain	Sherd, Rim	Overglaze enamelled Chinese export	1	0.57
	Pearlware	Sherd, Base	Undecorated	1	1.90
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.28
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Annular ware	1	7.45
	Creamware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.55
	Creamware	Sherd, Base	Creamware	1	1.72
	Stoneware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	1.45
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco bowl	KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE	1	0.22
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	1	6.50
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	0.27
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	0.45
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Mold blown	1	0.37
	Brass	Button		1	2.10
	Brass	Fragment, Indeterminate metal		1	7.90
	Lead	Metal		1	9.06
	Metal	Nail, fragment		9	31.68
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Flatbone, Butchered		3	6.24
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		4	0.41
	Brick	Brick		3	33.93

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		2	38.50
	Shell, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.16
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		7	11.17
Subtotal				44	162.88

Provenience = TU 5 Zone = 3 Level = 2 Feature = FS Number = 53

Stoneware	Sherd, Body	"Scratch blue" white salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.49
Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.28
Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	2	1.00
Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.49
Pearlware	Sherd, Rim	UID decorated	1	0.60
Pearlware	Handle	Undecorated	1	6.08
Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	1	0.37
Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	4	3.72
Delftware	Sherd, Body	Plain Delftware	2	1.47
Stoneware	Sherd, Body	UID salt-glazed stoneware	1	5.57
Earthenware	Sherd, Body	UID lead-glazed earthenware	1	11.77
Earthenware	Sherd, Rim	Lead glazed (combed yellow)	3	8.45
Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	3	1.05
Glass	Sherd, Body	Pale green glass	3	1.05
Glass	Sherd, Body	Blue green glass	1	0.69
Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	2	1.77
Glass	Sherd, Body	Mold blown	1	0.59
Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		1	0.21
Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		4	22.39
Lead	Fragment, Indeterminate metal		2	10.92
Metal	Concretion		25	158.85
Slate	Rock, Rough (unmodified)		1	0.54
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		1	1.60
Subtotal			63	239.95

Provenience = TU 5 Zone = 4 Level = 3 Feature = FS Number = 54

Porcelain	Sherd, Body	PORCELAIN	1	1.58
Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	1	0.38
Creamware	Sherd, Rim	Creamware	2	2.61
Earthenware	Sherd, Body	Lead glazed (combed yellow)	4	7.28
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1	1.37
Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 4/64 in bore, undecorated	1	0.66
Glass	Sherd, Body	Colorless	1	0.33
Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	2	0.46
Glass	Sherd, Body	Mold blown	3	2.36
Brick	Brick		1	1.23
Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		4	6.49

GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
	Fish, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		2	0.16
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		33	3.62
	Metal	Nail		1	19.97
	Metal	Spike		1	146.40
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Vertebra, Unaltered		1	5.09
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Rib, Unaltered		1	1.51
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Dentition, Unaltered		1	0.23
Subtotal				61	201.73

Provenience = TU 5 Zone = 5 Level = 4 Feature = FS Number = 55

	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 4/64 in bore, undecorated	1	0.64
	Glass	Sherd, Base	Colorless	1	12.55
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	1	2.56
	Iron/steel and bone	Fork		1	67.75
	Cow	Scapula, Unaltered		1	53.79
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		12	3.13
	Metal	Shot or Bullet, Gun		1	500.40
	Cow	Element, Unaltered		1	16.38
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		4	13.60
Subtotal				23	670.80

Provenience = TU 102 Zone = 0 Level = Feature = FS Number = 27

	Creamware	Sherd, Body	Creamware	3	1.72
	Creamware	Sherd, Rim	Creamware	1	0.70
	Stoneware	Sherd, Rim	Lead glazed stoneware	1	0.46
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	UID decorated	1	0.25
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Undecorated	1	0.19
	Pearlware	Sherd, Body	Transfer-printed	1	0.24
	Clay, Kaolin	Pipe, Tobacco stem	Fragment, 5/64 in bore, undecorated	1	1.18
	Brick	Brick		2	2.85
	Lime, sand, and limestone	Mortar		2	0.84
	Glass	Window pane	Colorless	1	0.60
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Green glass	1	0.45
	Glass	Sherd, Body	Dark green (black) wine bottle glass	3	1.50
	Cow	Dentition, Unaltered		2	9.85
	Pig	Dentition, Unaltered		2	0.85
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Unaltered		17	13.29
	Sea Catfish	Element, Unaltered		1	0.14
	Bone, UID	Element, Unaltered		4	0.65
	Metal	Shot or Bullet, Gun		1	3.01
Concretion				3	33.98
	Pig	Element, Unaltered		1	4.36
	Mammal, Indeterminate Large	Element, Butchered		1	0.46
	Bird, Indeterminate	Element, Unaltered		4	1.26

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GENERAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY
BY PROVENIENCE
FOR SEAC ACCESSION # 826

ITEM	MATERIAL TYPE	ARTIFACT TYPE	TYPE NAME	COUNT	WEIGHT
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				Subtotal	54 78.83
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				Total	2028 18380.46